The New-York Times.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 4069. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1864. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

Official Dispatch from Secretary Stanton.

Butler's Lines Assaulted by the Rebels.

Kautz's Cavalry Are Driven Back With the Loss of their Artillery.

General Birney Repulses the Rebels.

He Drives Them Within Their Inner Line of Intrenchments.

Nothing Later From the Other Departments.

[OFFICIAL.]

FROM SECRETARY STANTON TO GEN. DIX.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON,
Oct. 8, 1864—12 o'clock M.

Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix :

This department has received the following reports of the enemy's assault yesterday upon Gen. BUTLER'S line, their subsequent repulse, and Gen. BIRNEY'S brilliant action, driving the enemy to their inner line of intrenchments around Richmond:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA,
Friday, Oct. 7—6:30 P. M.

Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant :

At 6:30 A. M. the enemy, having moved FIELD'S and HOPE'S Divisions from the left at Chapin's Farm road round to our right at Darbytown road, they attacked with spirit KAUTZ'S Cavalry in their intrenchments, and drove him back with small loss of men, but with the loss of his artillery.

The enemy suffered very considerable loss in his attack.

The enemy then swept down the intrenchments towards BIRNEY, who, having thrown back his right, waited their assault, and repulsed it with very heavy loss on the part of the enemy.

The enemy in the meantime advanced towards New-Market, but were met by a force at the Signal Tower.

At 3 P. M. I took the offensive, sending BIRNEY, with two divisions up the Darbytown road. The enemy retreated as he advanced, and BIRNEY has reached and occupies the intrenchments which the enemy took from KAUTZ, and were fortifying for themselves. Our loss has been small—not one-eighth that of the enemy. We have about one hundred prisoners.

B. F. BUTLER, Maj.-Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA.
12:20 P. M., Friday, Oct. 7.

Brig.-Gen. Rawlings :

The following has just been received.

B. F. BUTLER, Maj.-Gen.

HEADQUARTERS TENTH ARMY CORPS—10:15 A. M.

We have repulsed the attack of the enemy on our right flank, with great slaughter. The troops seem to be FIELD'S and PICKETT'S divisions. I send you a batch of prisoners. I am extending my right flank. The enemy seem to be intrenching on the Darby road.

D. B. BIRNEY, Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA. Oct. 7—10:30 P. M.

Lieut.-Gen. U. S. Grant :

BIRNEY has regained KAUTZ'S old position and holds the enemy in the inner line of intrenchments around Richmond, extending from the Darbytown road to connect with WEITZEL on the left, near Fort Harrison.

There has been no movement at Petersburgh today. We have much the best of this day's work—a thousand at least of the enemy killed and wounded, a hundred prisoners, and a bloody repulse.

Gen. GREGG, commanding FIELDS' division, is reported, by a lady who saw the body, as killed.

B. F. BUTLER, Major-General.

No dispatches have been received from the commands of Gens. SHERMAN, ROSECRANS or SHERIDAN later than were reported in my telegram of yesterday.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Important Events May be Expected.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Friday, Oct. 7.

Everything remains quiet in front of Petersburgh.

No fighting has taken place since Saturday last, with the exception of occasional skirmishing between our cavalry and rebel scouting parties who prowl around the flanks of the army, expecting to find some place weak enough to warrant an attack—but they invariably find our men wide awake and ready to give them a warm welcome.

The engine of the mail train ran off the track last night at Park Station, caused by the carelessness of some of those in charge. No one was hurt.

The weather is very fine, and favorable for military operations.

Important events may be expected at any time.

W. D. McGREGOR.

Incidents of a Trip to the Army—Affairs at City Point.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY POINT, Va., Saturday, Oct. 1, 1864.

While engaged in following up the gallant and indefatigable SHERIDAN, and sharing with his army all the glorious victories and successes that the strategy of the commander and the bravery of his troops were accomplishing in the Valley of the Shenandoah, I unexpectedly found myself in receipt of orders to repair to the Army of the Potomac, and reinforce the TIMES corps with the "armies operating against Richmond." This both the scene and scope of your "Special" was changed and enlarged.

After unwinding an unusual amount of "red tape" I at last succeeded in gaining the requisite and indispensable documents, and on the 29th of September, found myself on board the —m, not good steamer, but emphatically *slow*—steamer *Manhattan*, en route for City Point. Sailing down the historic Potomac River, and eating the customary supper, sleeping the usual number of hours, and also "getting outside" of what was termed a breakfast, we arrived at Fortress Monroe yesterday, some four hours after the proper time.

Owing to the number of passengers from Baltimore awaiting our arrival at the Fortress, and the necessary business to be transacted, we remained at the Fort an hour, and it was after 11 o'clock A. M., when we "cast off" and headed for the James River. At Newport News we saw what remained of the ill-fated *Congress*, but of the *Cumberland* no trace existed, and now the spot where I used to see the tapering masts of the wreck, the last time I was in those waters, we found the rebel ram that now does duty for Uncle Sam instead of His Rebel Highness JEFF. DAVIS. The appearance of this captured craft is a very singular one. With sloping sides, a saucy, impudent looking snout, yclept a ram, and having three of those ugly dogs of war, rifled cannon, inquisitively peeping out on either side. A clustering mass of JACK Tars, in dark blue, under their snow white awning gave animation to the silent and motionless monster, and I could not refrain from pitying the officers and crew, who were compelled to lie in utter idleness amidst that waste of waters, scorching with heat, and blinding in the glassy reflection of the sea.

All the way up the river we constantly passed crafts plying up and down, those going up loaded to the very gunwale with supplies, and the empty vessels returning to the North exerted, seemingly, every effort to increase their speed. While enjoying our trip up the James, a vote was taken among the cabin passengers on the all-absorbing question of who shall be our next President. For the first time I learned that the result was a very small majority for Mr. LINCOLN, and great was the rejoicing among the McClellanites. One, more eager than the rest, suggested that the canvass be extended to the convalescent soldiers on the lower deck. This proved an utter extinguisher for McCLELLAN, as the total vote of the boat, up stairs and down, resulted in an overwhelming majority for LINCOLN and JOHNSON, and the light of the Prophet of the new Gospel of Peace went out into utter darkness,

During the course of all my travels, (which I may mark, *en passant*, have been varied,) I never met with any detention with better fortitude than I did our steamer running aground a mile below City Point. It being after dark, and I a stranger to the *localities* of the place, I felt a great aversion to landing last night, and, in common with the majority of my fellow-travelers, I ardently hoped that the steamer would continue stuck in the mud until morning. Suffice it to say we had our prayer, and enjoyed the comforts of a delicious sleep, instead of wandering among the wharves and vessels that line the shores of the James and Appomattox at their confluence.

This morning we landed in the most miserable of all rains, a drizzle, learning also that the army had moved, and that terrible fighting had been going on. I reserved my belief of these highly colored pictures until I could learn further, and until a breakfast could be hunted up, for, contrary to the general run of poets or sentimental writers, army correspondents will eat, and feel very much aggrieved if the necessary amount of prog be not forthcoming. The amiable TIMES attaché, Mr. HAMILTON, who attends to matters and things at this point, (and who has lent me his date-line for this time only,) proved a friend in deed as well as need, and by his introduction to that great triumph of the day, the Sanitary Commission, I obtained a capital breakfast. If any more fairs are held in New-York for the benefit of this inestimable institution, I trust my memory will not prove treacerous, for I should like to return to its coffers some acknowledgment.

It appears that the movements of yesterday were somewhat important, both in the execution and results. The Eighteenth Corps have taken some of the enemy's works and eighteen guns. Some say that the cavalry, under KAUTZ, got within three miles of Richmond, and that the Army of the James had altogether gained a decided success. The Army of the Potomac had not been a whit behind its competitor for the reduction of Richmond. The Fifth Corps and the Ninth, it appears, advanced on the extreme left, capturing four guns and the first line of breastworks, partially gaining possession of the second, but subsequently retiring a few rods and establishing a new line of defence, which at last accounts they still held. Owing to the weather and the unavoidable delay of business, I was unable to start for the proposed scene of my labors to-day, but I trust that to-morrow's noon will see me comfortably ensconced in my quarters among the gallant boys of the Army of the Potomac.

No one living constantly at City Point, and daily witnessing the improvements and changes going on, can realize the immense scale upon which affairs are carried on. It is only to the new-comer that the vastness of the operations in progress for the supply of the armies under the command of Gen. GRANT reveal themselves in all their just proportions. Imagine to yourself, kind reader, (of course you are kind, else you would not have gone as far this,) a high bluff, at least fifty feet in height, the summit of which is covered with a mass of "hospital" tents, and devoted to sutlers, bakers, news-venders, clothers, grocers, and all the various hangers-on who attach themselves to the skirts of all large bodies of troops. Beside, the different provost-marshals, quartermasters, commissaries, etc., have their tents among this large collection.

On the base and running along its face lies the "U.S. Military R.R.," and constantly on its rails can be seen cars being loaded with all sorts of supplies, and locomotives most discordantly. The wharves on which all the articles of supply for the army are unloaded from the vessels daily coming up, are an extraordinary instance of the speed with which American mechanics erect such edifices. The main wharf, on the James, is over two thousand feet long, some eighty in width. This immense structure is built bodily on the water, and rests on piles cut round and about the country. Upon this wharf stands a gigantic warehouse run up out of pine lumber, and shingled. In this warehouse is stored all the grain, and I saw piles of sacks of oats and corn large enough to fill the entire block of buildings of which the *Times'* establishment forms no prominent a position.

But it is the contents of the wharf itself that gives the beholder an idea of the immense amount and variety of articles that are necessary to the proper maintenance of the physique of our army and repair the wear and tear that takes place by the constant attrition impossible to avoid. Huge piles of blankets in cases turn toward the sky and spread to the right and left; long lines of anvils rival in solidity and steadiness, the veterans of the army; vast quantities of hay bales lying in chaotic confusion all over the "hay-wharf;" thousands of cavalry saddles, bridles, and other pieces of equine equipment; pilot bread, and other necessaries for the inner man; spare axles, wheels, tires, tongues, chains and "bows;" handspikes and caissons, ammunition chests, trails, ropes, and various other items among the many items that go to make up the wagons and artillery economics. In fact, it would be impossible to enumerate all the different articles that may be found on this wharf. Lumber jostles, shingles, and kegs of nails and horse-shoes dispute standing room with spades and pickaxes. Barrels of pork strive to "outrank" tierces of hams. Axes and hammers, spikes and rails, beams and bars. Altogether a more complete hodge-podge conglomeration of odds and ends could not be found on any other similar structure in America.

The shipping moored along the dock are of the most varied character. From every lake and river, (and I was very near saying every sea), came representatives. Clumsy barges from the Erie and Chesapeake canals are here; schooners from the great chain of internal seas forming our northern boundary, daily arrive; brigs, barks and clippers formerly sailing to the tropics, to Europe, and to the Pacific, can be found at any time discharging cargoes for the army. Steamers of all sizes and descriptions are also here. Tugs, propellers, ocean steamers, river palaces, pleasure and ferry boats. Some arrive in the guise of gunboats, and all their black paints cannot hide the original business for which they were built. Daws in borrowed plumes, these latter seem anxious to make up in noise and bluster what they lack in apparent fitness. But I am going on to a greater length than I intended, when sitting down at this gossipping letter, and for fear that I should get tiresome I will close by repeating, that a dozen letters could not portray the scenes daily to be witnessed at this interesting base.

GEO. F. WILLIAMS.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

The Valley Cleared of Bushwhackers—Supply Trains more Regular—Additional Killed and Wounded—Incidents, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MIDDLE MILITARY DIVISION, Monday, Oct. 3, 1864.

Notwithstanding the great distance between headquarters and the base of supplies, trains are constantly passing over the road to Martinsburgh, and thus far without interruption. MOSBY'S gang, however, are watching this line, and scarcely a day passes but some of his men are seen, generally at so great a distance as to render any attempt to capture or shoot them impracticable. A few days ago Capt. HOWE and Lieut. REINHOLDT, with 48 men of the Seventeenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, went out on a reconnoissance near Berryville, and, while crossing a field nearly surrounded by a stone wall, were pounced upon by some three hundred of MOSBY'S men. Our men were so situated that they were forced to fight to enable any portion of the command to escape. The result of the affair was three men killed—GOODRICH and JOHN BURROUGHS, of Company K, and Corp. NEWMAN, of Company E; six men wounded and about twenty are still missing. The wounded men were well cared for by residents in the vicinity, and were subsequently taken by them into Winchester. As soon as the disaster was known, Maj. DURLAND, who is stationed at Winchester, with the balance of the regiment started out in pursuit of the enemy, but they had escaped to the mountains.

A SURPRISE.

Our cavalry advanced so rapidly after the battle of the 19th that many rebel officers were taken by surprise. When near Woodstock on the night of the 23d ult., a man rode up to the Ninth New-York Cavalry on the road and asked what regiment that was. In reply he was asked, Yankee like, what regiment he wanted to find, and named one of the rebel regiments of cavalry in which he was a Captain. Lieut. ROBINSON, of the Ninth, told the stranger to dismount, that he was a prisoner, and when told that he had got into a Yankee column, he doubted the statement for some time. Rebel wagons were found scattered all along the road—only a few of them having been burned. Among the number was a whole wagon load of new clothing. The people of Winchester say they never saw troops so badly scared as EARLY'S army when it passed through that place on the evening of the 19th ult.

A MEAN TRICK.

Some of the rebel sympathizers say that SHERIDAN came a mean Yankee trick over EARLY. They allege that he sent off 7,000 men, and EARLY then sent off 5,000 men toward Richmond, and as soon as this had been done SHERIDAN brought back the troops he had sent off and at once attacked EARLY. In their opinion EARLY should have been notified. The 5,000 troops referred to were doubtless those which met our cavalry at Culpepper; they rejoined EARLY'S command at Fisher's Hill, but even with this large reinforcement, the rebels did not succeed in stopping the onward march of the army.

REBEL THIEVES.

One would suppose from the action of the enemy that the rebel army is composed of professional thieves. No sooner does a prisoner or wounded man fall into their hands than he is robbed of clothing and everything else of value upon his person. This disreputable business is carried on just as systematically under fire as elsewhere. One of many instances in evidence of this is the case of Capt. JOHN T. RUTHERFORD, Ninth New-York Cavalry. On the 16th he was shot through the neck while in the thickest of the fight, near Winchester. No sooner had he struck the ground than two rebels ran up to him, and snatched his watch, under as heavy fire as is usually experienced.

THE TAX COLLECTOR.

EARLY had notices posted all through the valley when he moved toward Harper's Ferry the last time, notifying the inhabitants that they must pay their taxes on or before the 1st of October. It is quite evident now that the "citizens" will not pay their taxes as ordered, and a majority of the persons interested, I believe, would not feel very bad if the Confederate collector of taxes never should make his appearance again. Indeed, there is evidence on every hand showing that EARLY supposed he should hold easy sway in the valley until after the Presidential election, when, if McCLELLAN should be elected, (and all good rebs believe it,) the independence of the Confederate States will be recognized. Even after EARLY had been driven back helter-skelter to Fisher's Mountain, he boasted that he would check the Yankees there, and would soon drive them back to Harper's Ferry.

The people hereabouts are in no condition to pay taxes. The farmers, between the two armies, have lost nearly all they raised this season, and the residents of villages and towns have suffered so much that they are almost unanimously in favor of the Yankee troops remaining permanently, and are doing all they date to secure that result. Winchester has suffered more, perhaps, than any other place, because it has been the scene of more conflicts. Scores of buildings there have been rendered untenantable by shells. During the last fight, a large number of dwelling-houses were struck. A shot entered the door of one house, demolishing a stove in a room where four or five persons were seated, without injuring either of them; the shot tore a child's dress who was standing in the door the ball entered. At another house, a twelve-pound shot lodged in the crockery closet, destroying nearly every article of crockery, and the family, though in the house at the time, were so much excited that they did not know what had occurred until the crockery was wanted for the supper table.

In six days the agents of the Sanitary Commission have sent off seven thousand soldiers' letters.

Among the most recent of the killed and wounded are Capt. Buhl, First Michigan Cavalry, Aug. 25; R. B. Shattuck, Co. I, Ninth New-York Cavalry, wounded in heel; Corp. Frank Fox, Co. I, Ninth New-York Cavalry, wounded in arm; Sergt. Post, Co. F, Ninth New-York Cavalry, wounded in thigh, mortal; Lieut. David R. Whitmore, Ninth New-York Cavalry, wounded in right arm, slight, —— Germain, Co. I, Ninth New-York Cavalry, wounded in head.

Of four recruits in this company, three had horses killed under them, and the fourth recruit was wounded—good evidence that new men do well when with old soldiers. Indeed, the recruits have fought well everywhere in this campaign.

Capt. P. C. Bailey, Co. H, Ninth New-York Cavalry, was shot on the 26th ult. through both thighs, while skirmishing on the road toward Brown's Gap. The wound, though a very severe one, is not considered dangerous.

Corp. John A. Hiller, Co. D, Ninth New-York Cavalry, leg amputated; Sergt. Joseph Lyman, Co. E, Ninth New-York Cavalry, leg, seriously; Sergt. Joseph Johnson, Co. G, Ninth New-York Cavalry, had his nose shot off; Sergt. Smith, Co. E, Ninth New-York Cavalry, wounded and a prisoner; Maj. Scott, First New-York Dragoons, neck, not serious; Capt. Aiken, Sixth New-York Cavalry, foot.

E. A. PAUL.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Fort Nagley—A Novel Mass Meeting—An East Tennessee Orator, and His Argument—How Western Soldiers Vote—Forrest Again Rampant—Effect of Sheridan's Victories.

From our Own Correspondent.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Monday, Sept. 26, 1864.

Among the defensive works of Nashville, Fort Nagley, to which I have referred in former letters, is entitled to conspicuous mention. It crowns a high conical hill, on the south side of the city, directly facing the capitol, and distant from it about a mile and a half. Before the Union forces occupied the city, the sides of the hill were covered with a dense growth of stately trees, adding much to the picturesque appearance of the suburbs. The axe felled the whole of them remorselessly when it was found necessary to plant a fort on the hitherto forest-crowned summit.

The work of cutting down and building up was swiftly executed. The trees disappeared, but a frowning fortress uprose in their place, with moat, parapet, embrasures, towers, citadel, and all the appurtenances requisite to a complete work of the kind. Guns looked threateningly out from their defiant position, consisting of 36-pounder Parrotts, several brass howitzers, and one tremendous 64-pounder, adjusted so as to revolve horizontally, and command all the approaches to Nashville on every side. During WHEELER'S recent prowling in the vicinity, the staunch yeomen manning these guns slept beside them, not only ready to give him a cordial greeting, but yearning to have him and his force come near enough to receive the hospitality in store. This amiable desire was not destined to be gratified.

A small party of friends from the North visited this fort the other day under your correspondent's escort. Lieut. HAMILTON, the officer in charge for the day, on admitting us courteously, told us we had arrived opportunely, as a *mass meeting* of the men of the fort was then convened, and an orator was at that moment addressing it. Of course we accepted his invitation to hear a speech under these novel circumstances, and were soon seated within the stockade citadel, and in front of the orator. The men—some two hundred in number—were ranged around the speaker's stand, listening intently, and occasionally applauding with that heartiness so well understood and loved by soldiers.

The speaker was Capt. VINCENT MYERS, of the First Tennessee Infantry. He was a fine specimen of the truly loyal East Tennesseans, as well physically as in the flaming fervor and enthusiasm of devotion to the Union, which mark the Unionists of this persecuted section. Living near Knoxville, he had shared with Parson BROWNLOW, and other staunch Unionists of his section, the oppressions and sufferings which the indomitable Parson has so vividly depicted before Northern audiences. He painted what the rebellion is, and what atrocities it had perpetrated upon multitudes whose only crime was loyalty to the Government, and the picture stood out before his hearers life-like and thrilling. It was the nature of the rebellion to commit such enormities. If it had the power it would continue to commit them, till every Union man in Tennessee was hung, shot, imprisoned or swept from the soil.

There could be no safety for Tennesseans, nor for the country, but in the utter destruction of the rebellion. The downfall of the rebellion involved the overthrow of Slavery, the dire spring and root of all the nation's suffering and calamities. Any compromise with rebels in arms—any overture looking to peace without crushing treason—any "cessation of hostilities" before the supremacy of the Government should be perfectly vindicated, was itself a treasonable proposition, come from what source it might, to be frowned upon and sternly battled with, by every man who had the least love for his country, or the slightest regard for its true honor or welfare. The Chicago platform, the Captain added, proposed virtually to give up everything to the rebels, by offering to stop fighting with them, and to treat with them, before they had sued, as vanquished rebels should, for peace. Every soldier who voted for that platform, by voting for him who stood upon it, was an enemy to his Government, and a friend to rebels struggling to overturn it. As between McCLELLAN and LINCOLN, the issue was clear as light. To vote for the one, was to abandon the Government, struggling with might and main to put down treason, to imperil the very life of the Commonwealth, to strengthen the bloody hands of the rebels, and by the aid and comfort given them, in their extreme hour of exhaustion and imminent overthrow, encourage them to rally, stand fast, and still look for success in their unholy enterprise. To vote for the other, was to support right against wrong, order against confusion, good government against anarchy, unity against division, and the cause of a safe, honorable and abiding peace, soon to come, against endless strifes and bloody conflicts.

Such was the East Tennessean's argument in substance. He was the first man, he told his audience, who had raised a company of Tennesseans to do battle for the Union and the glorious old flag, and because of his early and devoted loyalty thus evinced by works, a price had been placed, by the rebellion, on his head. The speech of the Captain was one of real power. It was homely in style and expressive, rough in delivery, and utterly devoid of the graces of the schools, but there was a deep, straightforward earnestness about it, an honest common sense, a sharp logic, a pointed illustration, which adapted it exactly to his auditors, who were carried along by the speaker at his will.

It seemed to me, as the orator closed, that there were few present who did not cordially echo his sentiments, albeit the soldiers were mainly from Indiana. Being curious to know whether Gen. McCLELLAN were really as strong among the soldiers as his friends persist in representing him to be, I inquired of the Lieutenant how the case stood with the men here under his command. He replied, that of those manning the fort, seven out of ten were certainly for President LINCOLN. This proportion a recent canvass in Hospital No. 1 confirmed, where out of some 1,050 patients "Father ABRAHAM" had 400 majority over all others. The Army of the Southwest, it is true, except a fraction of it, has never been commanded by "Little Mac," and led by him from victory to victory. The Army of the Potomac has been, and naturally, therefore, holds its laurel-crowned leader of other days in higher estimation than the Western troops, who have only had ordinary men, such as GRANT, SHERMAN, ROSECRANS and THOMAS to lead them. The question of popularity is affected much by circumstances.

An alarm by FORREST follows quickly the one excited by WHEELER. Not that people here *are* alarmed any just yet. FORREST is a great way off, down in Alabama, where Athens has succumbed to his prowess, with two regiments, so reported, of colored troops and half a regiment of whites. This latter circumstance reached here yesterday, exaggerated perhaps, as first reports are apt to be. It is certain FORREST is around and threatening with a force reported to be formidable for mischief and destruction. Gen. ROUSSEAU will at once be on his track, having gotten everything in readiness with all expedition, and started for the scene of the fresh irruption. The city was alive with men and horse yesterday, some bound to Atlanta and a goodly number on this new expedition. In addition to ROUSSEAU'S force, we learn that Gen. SHERMAN has dispatched a suitable body to operate on FORREST'S rear. Between the two we shall hope for a speedily successful finale.

In the present position of our arms in this region, small forces like this of FORREST, bent on spoliation and plunder mostly, with the destruction of railroads and Government property, may prove a transient, sometimes a serious annoyance, but can hardly effect a disaster of any moment or duration. The rebel arts and aims are well understood, and we have the men and munitions to render both abortive. Communication with Chattanooga may be cut off for a few days. FORREST will do this now as WHEELER did a few weeks ago. Indeed, trains have ceased running from this point southward for a day or two already, not wishing to run any superfluous risk of capture. But the interruption is short. The energy of the Government is sure to sweep opposition out of its path speedily, and to keep the grand line open—itself a miracle of successful achievement, considering the length of the line and the character of the country through which it passes. Nashville is a little crowded while the embargo lasts. Troops coming in all the time from the North need transit. The One Hundred and Seventy-third and One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Ohio Regiments, each with over a thousand men, are just in; one of which, as I now write, is snugly bivouacked for the night in the ample grounds of the University right under my window. A little rest here, before reaching the front will do the brave fellows no harm. And when SHERMAN needs the aid of their strong arms they will be found at their proper posts of peril and of honor.

The brilliant victories of SHERIDAN in the Shenandoah are the themes of all tongues. Our diligent little extras give us the telegraphic news as promptly as you get it there. We rejoice at a great victory as heartily and loudly as our Union friends do in the North. The cannon at the capitol thundered forth the people's joy that the "Valley of Humiliation" had become at length the "Delectable Mountains," affording the people a delightful prospect of the "promised land" of peace and rest for the way-wearied and war-worn, their toils and sufferings triumphantly ended.

The prospect, in truth, is brightening all around us. There is no longer a pretext for craven despondency. The country has got what the popular heart was sighing and panting for—great and repeated successes. The moral effect of them is greater than the material effect. A few more such successes and the great work is done. These will be sure to come, for the mind and heart of the people are fully in this work of saving the country, and they *will save it*, in spite equally of the arts of false friends and the arms of open enemies.

C. V. S.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamship Firemen's Riot—Indian Troubles in Vancouver's Island—Meeting on Board an English Ship.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Oct. 7.

The steamship firemen renewed their riotous conduct on the departure of the steamer *Golden Age* to-day, and a strong posse of police, aided by the Provost Guard, took possession of the wharf. Large numbers of the firemen were arrested, including some of the ringleaders.

The steamer *Sierra Nevada* has arrived from Oregon and British Columbia. She brings $327,000 in gold.

An Indian war is impending in Vancouver's Island. Several murders have been committed by them, and some tribes were in arms.

A mutiny on board an English ship at Port Angelos was quelled by the United States revenue cutter *Shubrick*, on the 27th of September.

The Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational Convocation in this State have adopted radical resolutions and in support of the war.

The Pacific Mail steamer *Constitution* arrived this morning with the passengers and mails that left New-York Sept. 13th.

THE BLOCKADE OF WILMINGTON.

Rebel Testimony to its Effectiveness.

Rear-Admiral LEE has issued the following circular:

FLAG-SHIP MALVERN,
BEAUFORT, N. C., Sept. 30, 1864.

The following extracts from late Wilmington and Fayetteville (N. C.) newspapers, referring to the recent loss of blockade-runners, captured or destroyed by the blockaders off the port of Wilmington, and to the present stringency of the blockade of that port, are published for the satisfaction of the officers and men engaged on this arduous duty.

A list of the fifty (50) sea steamers captured or destroyed in violating the blockade of Wilmington since Aug. 1, 1863, is annexed.

S. P. LEE, Acting Rear-Admiral,
Commanding North Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

From the Daily Journal, Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 20.

It may be something short of petit treason for us to say so, but still we will say it—that we are not so sure that the Tallahassee expedition will pay a large dividend. She certainly kicked up a fuss, but we doubt very much whether she weakened the military resources of the Yankee Government to any appreciable extent. It is pretty certain that she has turned an unpleasant amount of attention upon this port, and may be the cause of bringing down upon us the main part of the Yankee Navy. *The blockade here will be doubly strict, that is certain.*

THE PRIZE STEAMER LILIAN.—This prize steamer now at the Navy-yard in Philadelphia, is a new and sharp built Clyde propellor of 475 tons burden, and has been libeled and appraised. The Navy Department has been informed of her appraised value, which was $140,000, and was accepted. She is admirably adapted for cruising, and will, doubtless, secure many a prize. So says the Philadelphia *Enquirer*. How many such have left Confederate ports?

From the Daily Journal, Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 27.

The Mobile *Tribune* of a late date says: "There is not a word of news from below. The fleet is inactive and we hear nothing of the movement of the troops. FARRAGUT, as we judge from the Yankee papers has gone to another station. It is believed that he has been ordered to try his prowess at Wilmington."

Possibly. There is a thundering blockade off here now; that's pretty certain, whether the man with the queer name has got anything to do with it or not. All credit it mainly to the real or supposed presence of the *Tallahassee* and sundry other mysterious sea monsters. The Yankee papers even report the *Florida* as among the vessels that have come into this port.

LOSS OF THE LYNX.—Last night, the fine blockade-running steamer, *Lynx*, belonging to JOHN FRAZER & Co.,* and commanded by Capt. REID, crossed New-Inlet Bar, and put to sea, bound to Bermuda, with a cargo consisting mainly of over six hundred (600) bales of cotton, one half on Government account. She had also $50,000 in gold on freight for Government. She had some few passengers. Just after she got out, she was pursued by the blockading squadron, by which she was completely hemmed in. She was struck eight times, six at or below the water line. Finding the ship in a sinking condition, the Captain beached her five or six miles above Fort Fisher. The crew and passengers escaped with a portion of her effects, and the vessel was burned to prevent it from falling into the hands of the enemy. The gold belonging to Government was saved. The enemy got so close as to fire a volley of musketry at the *Lynx*, by which one of the crew was wounded.

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* FRAZER, TRENHOLM & CO.—TRENHOLM now rebel Secretary of the Treasury.

From the Carolinian, Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 17.

The loss of the Advance is a pretty severe blow to our State. She has done noble service for our North Carolina soldiers, and has paid herself twenty times. There are more Clyde-built steamers, and North Carolina has money to her credit in Europe. We believe that the State owned but one-third of the Advance.

Blockade-runners captured and destroyed off Wilmington, N. C., since Aug. 1, 1863, by the N. A. B. Squadron, Acting Rear-Admiral S P Lee, commanding.

Kate	Aug. 1, 1863	Captured.
Hebe	Aug. 18, 1863	Destroyed.
Arabian	Sept. 15, 1863	Destroyed.
Juno	Sept. 22, 1863	Captured.
Phantom	[illegible]	[illegible]
Elizabeth	Oct. 1863	Destroyed.
Douro	Oct. 11, 1863	Destroyed.
Venus	Oct. 21, 1863	Destroyed.
Margaret and Jessie	Nov. 5, 1863	Captured.
Cornubia	Nov. 8, 1863	Captured.
Ella and Annie	Nov. 9, 1863	Captured.
R. E. Lee	Nov. 9, 1863	Captured.
Ella	Nov. 10, 1863	Captured.
Banshee	Nov. 21, 1863	Captured.
Ceres	Dec. 6, 1863	Captured.
Gen. Beauregard	Dec. 12, 1863	Destroyed.
Antonica	Dec. 20, 1863	Destroyed.
Bendigo	Jan. 3, 1864	Destroyed.
Vesta	Jan. 7, 1864	Destroyed.
Dare	Jan. 7, 1864	Destroyed.
Ranger	Jan. 11, 1864	Destroyed.
Wild Dayrell	Feb. 2, 1864	Destroyed.
Nutfield	Feb. 4, 1864	Destroyed.
Dee	Feb. 5, 1864	Destroyed.
Emily	Feb. 10, 1864	Destroyed.
Fannie and Jennie	Feb. 10, 1864	Destroyed.
Pet	Feb. 16, 1864	Captured.
Spunky	Feb. —, 1864	Run ashore on Bar and dest'd.
Scotia	March 1, 1864	Captured.
Don	March 4, 1864	Captured.
Mary Ann	March 6, 1864	Captured.
Young Republic	May 6, 1864	Captured.
Minnie	May 9, 1864	Captured.
Greyhound	May 10, 1864	Captured.
Tristram Shandy	May 15, 1864	Captured.
Caledonia	May 30, 1864	Captured.
Georgianna McCaw	June 3, 1864	Destroyed.
Thistle	June 4, 1864	Captured.
Syren	June 5, 1864	Captured.
Pevensey	June 9, 1864	Destroyed.
Rouen	July 2, 1864	Captured.
Boston	July 8, 1864	Captured.
Little Ada	July 9, 1864	Captured.
Lillian	Aug. 25, 1864	Captured.
Elsie	Sept. 5, 1864	Captured.
A. D. Vance	Sept. 10, 1864	Captured.
Florie	Sept. —, 1864	Destroyed; reported by refugees, run ashore to Wilmington bar
Badger	Sept. —, 1864	
Lynx	Sept. 25, 1864	Destroyed.
Night Hawk	Sept. 29, 1864	Destroyed.

Captured, 26. Destroyed, 24. Total captured and destroyed, 50.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 8.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF CHARLESTON.

Charleston papers of the 29th of September say that the bombardment of the city since our last has been unusually severe, the enemy firing from three guns in rapid and constant succession. During the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening, eighty-eight shots were reported fired at the city. A number of casualties occurred, but mostly from flying bricks and splinters.

The Charleston *Courier* of the 1st inst. says that eighty-four shells were fired at Charleston during the last twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock on Friday evening. Twenty-seven shots were fired at Fort Sumter during the same time from Battery Gregg and the Swamp Angel.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF ALABAMA.

The Governor of Alabama, in his Message to the Legislature of that State, says:

"This fearful struggle now going on in Georgia is no idle spectacle to Alabamians. If Georgia is permitted to be overrun and devastated by SHERMAN'S ruthless columns, the fate of Alabama will be read in the desolated homes and starving women and children of our sister State." He therefore recommends the amendment of the militia law so as to include all persons exempted from the Confederate service able to bear arms, and all between the ages of sixteen and fifty-five.

GEN. STONEMAN.

Gen. STONEMAN has passed through Augusta to be exchanged.

Movement of Rebels Into Kentucky.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, Oct. 8.

Two hundred rebels under Gen. LYON, of Eddyville, Ky., captured the steamer *Chambers* and crossed the river into Kentucky yesterday, at the mouth of Yellow Creek, when they released the boat.

The water on Hospeth Shoals is fifteen feet deep, and rising.

Movements of Gen. Warren.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 8.

Maj.-Gen. WARREN and Staff came to Washington to-day.

The Steam-Tug Winslow—Five Lives Lost.

CLEVELAND, Saturday, Oct. 8.

The steam-tug *Winslow* went to pieces on the railroad pier last night. Five of the crew were lost.

The Soldier's Vote.

NO STAMP REQUIRED UPON THE AFFIDAVIT AND POWER OF ATTORNEY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 4, 1864.

SIR: I reply to your letter of the 30th ult. that the power of attorney and affidavits required by the Act passed by the Legislature of the State of New-York, granting to soldiers the right to vote, when absent from the State on military duty, do not require to be stamped. It is held by this office, that to require a stamp to be affixed to these papers would be a restriction on the elective franchise not contemplated either by State or Federal legislation. Very respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS,
Deputy Commissioner.

H. W. EASTMAN, Esq., Assessor, Roslyn, N. Y.

The Sanitary Commission.

The following letter from Mr. STRONG, Treasurer of the Commission, to Mr. COLLINS, President of the United States Life Insurance Company, partially explains the present condition and wants of this great benevolent enterprise:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 6.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 5th inst., and of the further contribution of five hundred dollars, in aid of the United States Sanitary Commission, by the United States Life Insurance Company, of this City, for which further evidence of the patriotism and humanity of that company, and of its enlightened appreciation of the importance of the work undertaken by the commission, we beg to return our most sincere acknowledgments.

We are particularly gratified to perceive by this and other recent indications, that the generous sympathy of the North with this work still exists unimpaired. Though the portions of the proceeds of the great fairs lately held for the relief of the army, which reached the treasury of the commission, was large beyond precedent, the demands upon it have been increasing with the rise in the price of material of every kind, and with the diminution in quantity of the supplies contributed to the depots of the commission.

Hence it has become necessary (in order to do as much as was done a year ago toward supplementing accidental failures in the work of Government) in buying more goods, and at higher prices than ever before, and hence the amount actually paid for such purposes by the Central Treasury of the Commission from May 1 to Oct. 1, is the sum of $562,442 50, beside the expenditures for the same object, made at Louisville, Washington, and other points, and also borne by the Central Treasury, amounting to between one and two hundred thousand dollars more.

Of course it must be obvious that operations on this scale cannot long be kept up without a steady and uniform support from the liberality of the people, such as the Commission has had the honor to receive from the Company over which you preside. I am, very respectfully and truly, your obedient servant.

GEORGE T. STRONG.

JOS. B. COLLINS, Esq., President.

Veteran Soldiers for Lincoln and Johnson.

The Executive Committee of the Lincoln and Johnson Veteran Union Club, will meet at Room No. 18 Cooper Institute, at 8 o'clock on Monday evening. All officers and soldiers who have served during the war, either in volunteer or militia organizations, are invited to attend, and, if possible, join the association. The object of this club is to advance the cause of the Union by sustaining the present Administration and reelecting ABRAHAM LINCOLN. They propose, by a large organization of veteran soldiers, to show the country what the sentiment of the army really is, and to supply their comrades in active service with reliable information and facilities for voting. The club already numbers a thousand members.

Naval Accident.

The steam-tug *Hercules*, while towing the ship *Granite State*, over the outer Bar, yesterday, fouled her screw with the hauser, and came in contact with the ship, knocking down her smoke stack. She was towed to the city by the steam-tug *Tornado*.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

THE SITUATION IN GEORGIA.

Condition of the Exiles from Atlanta.

Senator Hill of Georgia on the Peace Question.

In addition to the extracts already published, we find the following in our Richmond files of Sept. 3 and 4:

FROM GEORGIA.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

A correspondent of the Augusta *Constitutionalist* writes from the front, near West Point:

"As reference has already been made to the movement of this army, it may not be improper to speak of it now. We commenced the march to this point on the morning of the 19th. The march was very fatiguing indeed, as we travelled about twenty miles. The country through which we marched, and that in which we now are, is well supplied with forage for man and beast. No troops have ever been in this country. I suppose that Hood found forage rather scarce in that part of Georgia we have just left, and ordered this *detour* upon the enemy's with a two-fold object in view.

I prefer remaining silent as far as regards future movements; for I would not give a single intimation, however indefinite, to the enemy. Our line extends northward as far as the West Point Railroad—how far southward I am unable to say; because there is too much work on hand for me to "observe about." Let it suffice to say that Hood and Hardee are here in *propria persona*, and that the work goes bravely on. *Chevaux de frise* and abattis are being made, and in a few hours our line will be quite formidable. The men are all in fine spirits.

But we need more men; want of them caused the fall of Atlanta, and want of them will cause other disasters. Mind, now, I am not despondent, but "speak forth the words of truth and soberness." There are men enough among the reserves to remedy this great evil: they are in South Carolina and Georgia, in Mississippi and Alabama. Let five thousand men come from each of these States, as you remarked in a recent issue of your paper, and the phase of affairs will soon be considerably changed.

I do not suppose that it would be communicating contraband intelligence if I were to tell you that a change of commanders will be acceptable to the army of Tennessee. Gen. Hood does not meet their expectations. He does not possess their confidence as wholly as did Johnston, and confidence, you know, is half the battle. I regret it is so. I had hoped that the Texan would win their confidence and love, but from conversation with men of different corps I find that my hopes were vain. The men believe him to be brave and gallant. He is doubtless competent to the discharge of a commanding general's duties, but scarcity of numbers has made the Fates unpropitious by reason of numerical superiority. Sherman has been enabled to out-general his antagonist, and the troops not looking very deeply into the circumstances of the case, have become dissatisfied. I think it will add greatly to the *esprit du corps* of this army to reinstate Gen. Johnson, or put Beauregard in command."

Speaking of the recent movement of Hood's army, and the situation in Georgia, the Macon *Confederate* says: "Sherman, with from fifty to sixty thousand men, has succeeded in capturing Atlanta, and stands there to-day is greater peril than we whom he threatens. The hunter has penetrated into the lion's den—let him beware lest he never see the sun again. With his mouth in Tennessee and his stomach in Georgia, Sherman's position is more than insecure—it is perilous in the extreme, and can be made fatal. His alimentary canal is at least a hundred miles long. It must be cut; and there are men enough in Georgia to do it. Let the people, as the President in his speech in this city a few days since urged them to do, see that no man remains at home whose duty it is to be in the field. The President stated that *two-thirds* of the army were absent. Let them, if necessary, be pushed to their posts. Reinforced by these thousands, Atlanta will prove the rock on which the Federal hope of subjugation will be wrecked."

The Macon *Telegraph* makes the annexed extracts from a private letter, detailing the operations of Wheeler's command:

"The expedition thus far is a most perfect success in every way. We have destroyed effectually some fifty miles of the railroad in Middle Tennessee, and some twenty-five in East Tennessee and Georgia. We have captured hundreds of prisoners and an immense amount of United States Government property of every sort. In every fight we have made with the enemy we have been victorious. We went within about two and a half miles of Nashville. [What's the use of saving of doing that, when they did not go further?] I think the damage we have done the railroads will require at least thirty days to have it repaired.

Our trip throughout Tennessee was a continuous grand ovation—and has given us some two thousand recruits of most excellent material for cavalry. The people of Tennessee are very cheerful, and have the finest crops known for years, which they are very anxious for the brave boys of our gallant army to come and consume. Do not suppose the good people of Tennessee—and they are a host—are subdued. By no means. Milk and honey, and every other good thing to tempt the appetite, was lavished upon us everywhere, and the 'God bless the rebels' was on every tongue."

"THE EXILES."

The rebel journals are doing all in their power to "fire the Southern heart" by exaggerating the sufferings consequent upon the enforcement of Gen. Sherman's order expelling the citizens from Atlanta. The Macon *Confederate* says: "But there still remains in and about this city two hundred families who are without a shelter. Just think of it. Almost a thousand children exposed to the inclemency of the weather, and with scarcely food enough to eke out their miserable lives. The Mayor's office is thronged with these unfortunate women daily, who with tears plead merely for bread that their little ones may not starve. To have the sympathy of the people of this city enlisted, we would recommend a walk amongst the cars where the exiles are still stopping. Destitute of home, money, food, or strong arms to provide these things for them, they present a sickening aspect. *Many of them have young babes at the breast. Some four or five were confined last week on the cars.* In the name of justice, we beg the people to go to work and mitigate the circumstances of these people."

Another Macon paper says:

"It is suggested that the exiles, who have no definite homes provided, and who are dependent on the assistance of our benevolent people, be removed to Southwest Georgia, Florida and Alabama. That portion of the country abounds with provisions of all kinds, and thus the most prominent difficulty will be disposed of. The country in that region is not subject to the rigorous changes of climate that make the Winters further north so very discomforting. Some of our acquaintances have built pole tents, and inform us that they expect to live in them during the Winter, which they say is sufficiently mild and open to permit this method of life."

The editor of the *Clarion* writes to his paper from Augusta:

"In passing through Macon I saw some fifty car loads of the houseless wanderers, and God only knows and will ever know the sufferings of these unfortunate people. Nothing but Government aid can relieve them from suffering the pangs of hunger. They are too numerous to be reached by private aid. I saw families who, in Atlanta and the towns around, stood high in social position and wealth, the occupants of box cars, and but too glad to get even that shelter. I believe that every exertion is being made for their relief; but what amount of untold suffering will be endured before that relief can reach all, I fear to express."

Soldiers of the army, here is but a picture of what awaits your own wives and children if the enemy conquer us! Death would be preferable to being at the mercy of such a wicked, barbarous foe.

A SPEECH BY SENATOR HILL, OF GEORGIA.

Senator Hill, of Georgia, made a speech a few days ago in Macon. Referring to the situation in Georgia, and the prospect of a peace, he said:

"No honorable peace can be attained for Georgia until the enemy is crushed. The only peace which the invading army can give, is to make freemen slaves, and slaves freemen.

And we can crush this enemy; I feel that they are as much our prisoners now, as the Yankees at Andersonville. How can that be done? Is it possible we cannot crush Sherman? He has three hundred miles of railroad to keep up, which must and can be destroyed. He must not himself escape. We have the means to do this. We must return the absentees. They are everywhere. They eat at your tables; you meet them in your parlors; you meet them on the streets; you all know *who* they are. Cease complaining of the gallant soldiers in the field and urge forward the absentees. Do that, and the moon shall not wax and wane twice before Sherman is defeated and the exiles can go home.

I know that we all want peace; and if God knows my heart, there is no one who more fervently prays for it than I do. But how can we make it? Not with Sherman, who says he means extermination. I recently read a letter from him more intensified with malignity than ever escaped the lips of man. He said he meant to destroy the present people, and populate our country with a better people—the Yankee! You can make with him or Lincoln only one peace—that is submission.

Another reason why you cannot make peace with Sherman is, our gallant army will not let you. You have not the power to make a dishonorable peace. There is no man more anxious to stay the revolution than I am, nor no man will work more earnestly to secure that boon; but I will never acknowledge inferiority to Yankees.

Why, then, indulge in despondency. It can do no good. Georgians! do not despond. In the midst of disaster be strong. I do not doubt. Sherman in Atlanta must be destroyed. I said twelve months ago that if the enemy ever got to Atlanta he would be destroyed. It is true I would have preferred his being defeated before he got there. But now we can and will crush the enemy, and that very soon.

There is no peace party in the North if we are willing to be subjugated. All will subjugate us if they can. Peace can only come by the defeat of the enemy."

FROM CHARLESTON.

THE SITUATION—THE ANDERSONVILLE PRISONERS.

A correspondent writes the Augusta *Constitutionalist* from Charleston:

"There is no appearance of any movement on the part of the enemy to disturb the present status of affairs in this department. With the exception of the bombardment of the city, which, for some time past, has been unusually severe, there is nothing to disturb the dull monotony of what is improperly termed the siege of Charleston.

During the day and night, with intervals now and of a few hours, the booming of heavy guns and the shrieking of shell resound throughout the city. But fortunately the loss of life and the destruction of property is miraculously small. The bombardment might be continued indefinitely and the Yankees would be no nearer the capture of Charleston than when the first gun was fired; so that the barbarous proceeding now practiced by the enemy proceeds only from a petty, contemptible, vindictive feeling of hatred of the people.

The same proud spirit and defiant air that was visible in the earlier stages of the war are still exhibited. This confidence of the people in the final triumph of Southern valor is unshaken. It does one good to see how hopeful and buoyant they are, and to prove what an encouraging view they take of the situation.

One would suppose from the heavy fire to which Charleston is subjected, that business must necessarily be suspended, but such is not the case. There is a thriving business being done, principally, however, in blockade goods, which, notwithstanding the watchfulness of the Yankee blockaders, find their way regularly into this port. This trade imparts something of a lively business appearance to the city.

There are now in this vicinity about ten thousand of the Andersonville prisoners who are materially benefitted by the change. *Some of them have volunteered to perform certain duties, in lieu of which, they are to receive clothes and rations, and be exchanged at the earliest moment.* They attribute the cause of all their grievances to the Yankee Government, which, by refusing to enter into a fair and equitable arrangement for an exchange caused *eight thousand* of the prisoners to die of disease in Andersonville.

There is at present a number of our men contained in a stockade on Morris Island, within range of the guns of our batteries. This is in retaliation for the imprisonment of Yankees in Charleston."

ARMY INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 3.

The Secretary of War has approved the appointment of a gentleman of known capacities to remain with the Army of Northern Virginia and transmit to the army intelligence office, Richmond, authentic lists of the killed, wounded and missing in every engagement, the same being designed for permanent record as well as public information. Reports made by Adjutants to brigade and division headquarters as soon as possible after every battle, will be transmitted by this agent to the central office in Richmond, together with all casualties occurring in the trenches from day to day, and which are lost sight of and forgotten in the grander result. One benefit of this agency, systematically conducted, will be the avoidance of filling the newspapers with the lists of casualties occurring in every battle, thereby unwittingly affording the enemy information of our losses during the progress of an action, and our strength when the action commenced, with the number of men carried into an engagement and the number brought out, all of which is very important information to spread broadcast to the world for the special information of the enemy.

THE MARKETS.

The following significant notice appears in the Richmond papers:

HEADQUARTERS POST, RICHMOND, Oct. 3, 1864.

CIRCULAR—THE MARKET MEN.—Gen. Kemper respectfully requests the daily press to notify the public that persons coming from the country on business will not be molested by the military guards of the city. It is desired that market men continue to bring in their produce as heretofore.

GARNETT ANDREWS, Maj. and A. A. Gen.

Davis' Straits.—In reference to the recent visit of Jeff. Davis to Macon, Ga., an exchange remarks:

"These visits of Davis to the far South furnish one kind of landmarks by which we may recapitulate the decay of the rebellion, or at least the restriction of its limits. In the Spring of 1862, when our armies were beginning to press down toward Alabama and Mississippi, Davis made a visit to his own State to stir up the people. At that time he had the choice of *three routes*, viz.: the great Southern road through Knoxville, Chattanooga, &c.; the middle route, through Augusta, Atlanta, &c., and the interior Southern route, by Macon, &c. He went by Chattanooga on that occasion, and could then go to his home in Mississippi. In 1863, after Bragg's defeat, he made another tour, but at that time he was restricted to *two routes*, the Chattanooga route being closed against him, and he could no longer go to his home in Mississippi, for the Yankees were there. Now, in 1864 he is again on the tramp, but he is limited on this occasion to a *single road*. He *must* go by Macon, or not go at all. Both Chattanooga and Atlanta are barred against his progress. And he is not only deprived of the ability to go to Mississippi, but it would be a very hazardous experiment for him to trust himself anywhere in Alabama north of the Montgomery Railroad.

Thus we may be able to trace, even in these compulsory pilgrimages of the rebel chief, the constantly receding limits of his power. It will not be long, we trust, before the third and last route of travel now open will be closed by a new flank movement of Sherman, and then he will be unable to penetrate Georgia at all."

The Talk About Peace Commissioners in Georgia.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

The stories afloat concerning peace negotiations in Georgia arose from the fact that a native Georgian, named King, residing at Marietta, twenty miles north of Atlanta, received permission of Gen. Sherman about a fortnight ago to pass South through the lines, with the view of having an interview with Gov. Brown. Mr. King is an original Union man, and previous to the war published a newspaper in Marietta, in whose columns the heresy of secession was steadfastly combatted until the die was cast, when he promptly discontinued the journal. During the war he has been almost a recluse, devoting himself to writing a metaphysical work, now nearly completed; and although his thorough devotion to the old Government was known throughout the section of Georgia in which he resides, his consistency and straightforwardness of character have commanded respect, and assured security in the most stormy and excited phase of Southern sentiment. Mr. King is for peace and Union, and his visit to the Governor of his State is probably to plead for their return. But his mission is an individual effort, and will be conducted after his own views and impulses. His only credentials are a pass through Gen. Sherman's lines and permission to return.

A Philosophical Convict.—A man who can work for nothing, with a ball and chain attached to his leg, and crack his jokes and maintain an uninterrupted good humor, is certainly a philosopher to be envied. There is such a man now confined in the Atheneum prison under sentence of hard labor. He is an Irishman by birth and a bricklayer. When the weather is good, and there is nothing else for him to do, he is sent out in charge of an armed soldier to repair old and build new sidewalks. He is constantly humming some merry tune, and the only thing which appears to trouble him as he goes industriously about his work, is that the guard is not comfortable, and he therefore insists continually upon his resting his musket and easing his shanks. He says he came to his present grief by taking a French leave of the army and visiting his wife, whom he describes as a most excellent and affectionate woman, for whom he would abandon his grog any day. He has named the ball which is attached to his leg "Pheobe," in honor of his wife, and addresses it affectionately by that name, facetiously admiring its devotion to his person. He says he can go nowhere but he is followed by Pheobe, who is always at his side. Thus, by his good humor and even tempered philosophy the unfortunate, or rather fortunate man, gains a complete victory over the ills of life.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

Personal.—The following is a list of Americans registered at Gun's American Agency, No. 17 Charlotte-street, Bedford-Square, London, England, for week ending 24th September, 1864: E. E. Kitteridge, Cincinnati, O.; Mr. James and Miss Bessie Eaton, Boston; Fergus Cochran, New-York; Chas. W. Elliot and lady, two children and nurse, Miss Elliot and Miss Seabody, Boston; Edward Willetts and lady, Alfred Youngs, New-York City; James Brown, George Scott, Philadelphia; H. Waller, and George H. Reay, New-York; H. E. Fox, Baltimore; H. P. Martin, F. Brugler, New-Orleans; R. E. Jackson, John Neill, Charles A. Reed, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Atkinson, Kentucky; John H. Downing, Mr. Winter, E. Decker, R. Atkinson, New-York; George Seaman, Idaho; J. H. Brown, W. Shields, M. Duffy, Boston; J. J. Averill and lady, New-York.

A Raid in Charles County, Maryland.—The Port Tobacco *Times* of Thursday last, says:

"The citizens of our quiet little village were greatly astonished on yesterday morning to learn that a raiding party, said to have come from Virginia, had entered the town about 11 or 12 o'clock the night before, and carried off some seven or eight horses belonging to a detachment of the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, four companies of which regiment are stationed near this place. Mr. George H. Mushett's horse, a very fine animal, which happened to be here at the time, is also among the missing. This is rather an unusual affair to take place in this section, and as it appears to us somewhat mysterious, we prefer to say no more about it until we shall learn all the particulars."

Voting at the Fair.—At the fair for the benefit of the Christian Commission, held in this city on Thursday and Friday evenings, the 29th and 30th ult., the polls were opened for those who wished to express their preference for the Presidential candidates, at the moderate cost of five cents for each vote. The result was as follows: Total number of votes cast, 1,362; for Lincoln, 1,080; for McClellan, 282. Majority for Lincoln 798.—*New-Brunswick, N. J. Fredonian, Oct. 3.*

FROM EUROPE.

Captain Speke, the African Traveler.

The Plans of Russia in the East.

A NOVEL SHIP OF WAR.

Remarkable Statistics of Railway Travel in Germany.

We give the following additional extracts from recent foreign papers:

GREAT BRITAIN.

DEATH OF CAPT. SPEKE.

From the Morning Star, Sept. 17.

A death has just taken place which will excite the deepest regret wherever there are men to appreciate the highest feats of courage and endurance. Capt. Speke, the gallant and successful explorer—the man who solved the mystery which had been the perplexity of long ages—has passed away from the band of kindred spirits in whose honorable society and lofty discussions he spent the last few hours of his life. No disease marked him for his early victim. He fell by the hands of no Somali marauder, or savage chieftain in the wilds, which for so many years he had made his home. He who had escaped so many deaths, has perished by an accident as miserable as any which it has ever been our lot to record. He attended the meetings of the British Association at Bath, for the purpose of taking a leading part in the discussions on Africa. Leaving Bath early on Thursday evening with a friend, he went out on a shooting excursion; and in climbing over a wall in the neighborhood his gun went off and shot him through the heart. His death was instantaneous; and dying as he has done in his 35th year, he may be truly said to have been cut off in the prime of life, in the vigor of his powers, and at an age when he may have fairly looked forward to a long career of useful labor. The catastrophe may well cast a gloom over the proceedings of the British Association. It may well have affected Sir Roderick Murchison when he made the announcement to the members of the section over which he presides, and made them feel that the meeting of the year 1864 would be rendered memorable in the annals of the Association by one of the most tragic reminiscences. The sorrow which was yesterday made audible by every tongue, and depicted in every countenance, will be shared by the nation which never fails to mourn over the bier of departed worth; and the same tribute of mournful regret will be paid in every land where real heroism is admired, and where a great geographical discovery is regarded as a service demanding the gratitude of the whole civilized world.

The late Capt. Speke was not a man of genius; he was not even a clever book-writer. If the ingenious hand which was employed in revising M. Du Chaillu's notes had been set to work upon his journal, the result would have been a book more dazzling than any romance. He was a simple Indian officer, who had a taste—a too fatal taste—for field sports, and whose loftiest desire, in commencing his career of adventure, was, as he himself has told us, to add as many spoils of his own as he could to his father's museum—a laudable object, truly, but not such a one as impelled the redoubtable Bruce to confront the perils of the African wilderness. But little causes sometimes lead to great results; and the love of sport in time gave rise to a nobler passion. As the companion of Burton, into his quarrel with whom we do not now care to enter, he earned his first European laurels. As his travels in Somaliland, and his exploration of the Tanganyika lake have only recently been given to the world, it is unnecessary to expatiate upon these interesting adventures, except to remark that as the result of the inquiries and observations he then made—now some nine or ten years ago—he first formed the theory that the great Lake Victoria Nyanza was the true source of the mysterious river which had so long defied the world's speculations. When all those years ago he, a solitary European, stood on the shores of that vast inland sea, he felt sure that he had before him the key to the great puzzle, and it was with a sad heart that he felt himself obliged to turn his steps homeward without at once satisfying his curiosity and proving the truth of his conjectures. But it speaks well for him that, although his private resources had been heavily taxed in successive expeditions, and he suffered much from the sickness of disappointment, he determined to return, and once for all demonstrate the soundness of his conclusions. The patience which could nerve him to the prosecution of this second journey, and the untiring courage with which it was brought to a successful issue, deserve higher appreciation than they have yet received. For, whatever may have been the reason, Speke while living can scarcely be said to have received that measure of honor which will probably be awarded to him now that he is dead. True the Geographical Society presented him with its gold medal; his countrymen testified their admiration of his gallant deeds; and his native country fêted him with honest Somersetshire pride. But the thoughtful discrimination which elevated Close to the dignity of a poet and made Dr. Mackay a State pensioner, could detect no peculiar merit in the man who had made a splendid contribution to our stores of geographical knowledge. Placemen who have done nothing for their country but condescended to take its money have been dubbed knights; but even this, the slightest mark of royal favor, was bluntly refused to Capt. Speke. If, however, Downing-street was indifferent to his claims, there was at least one high personage who appreciated his services. The King of Italy sent him a gold medal—a noble and graceful act, which forms a striking contrast to the ungracious conduct of the dispensers of patronage and honor at home. But, living or dead, he could have no better title than that which he had gained for himself—the title of discoverer of the sources of the Nile.

THE MANNER OF HIS DEATH.

From the London Times, Sept. 19.

The cause of this accident is sufficiently apparent. Capt. Speke was seen for a moment standing upon a low stone wall, and the next instant to fall from it mortally wounded. His gun was found with one barrel discharged, and the other with the hammer at half cock. It is evident, therefore, that he had laid his gun down at half cock while he mounted the wall, and that he had then taken it by the barrel and drawn it up toward him with the barrels pointed at his body.

One of the hammers must have struck against a stone or hitched in a bough, and the blow just lifted the hammer, and then allowed it to fall back upon the pin of the cartridge. It is nonsense to talk about safety stops, and such like complicated and in reality most dangerous complications, in such a case as this. People who require such machinery, and who are always fumbling with contrivances of this kind, are always dangerous to themselves and to their companions. The true safety of a sportsman consists in habitual facility in the handling of the weapon and habitual caution in its use. Speke was not a man to whom any such machinery would have been endurable. He doubtless knew, and would have counseled any friend, that the single rule of safety in the use of firearms is never to place your gun in such a position that you yourself, or any one else, may be exposed to the muzzle of the piece you are carrying. There is no other reliable rule than this. A clumsy companion will manage to shoot you or himself, although his locks may require five minutes manipulation to work them; a careful and a skillful sportsman is a safe companion with his locks at full cock, because his barrels will always be pointed to the sky or to the ground. Speke was, no doubt, a first-rate sportsman; but he paid the forfeit of his life for his momentary incaution in drawing his gun up toward him with the muzzle pointed to his body.

RUSSIA—PLANS IN THE EAST.

The Moscow *Gazette*, of Sept. 3, publishes the following important article on this subject:

For more than fifty years Russian society had looked with an almost indifferent astonishment on the interminable war of the Caucasus, and became so accustomed to it that it did not even look for the end of it. Thousands of families mourning for their parents who died in the Caucasus, did not even ask themselves what was the divinity to whom these sacrifices were offered up. Who of us have not heard people argue that it was necessary to abandon the Caucasus because it did not repay the costs of the war? The Government, however, advanced toward its object without allowing itself to be turned aside, and without recoiling before any sacrifice—especially during the last two reigns—and this object it has now attained. The vehement clamor with which statesmen, newspapers and popular assemblies in England, France and Austria received the news of the fall of Schamyl, and this year the definite conquest of the Caucasus, sufficiently proves that something very important has been achieved in that country. In 1859 an address was presented to Queen Victoria, in which the Ministry was accused of treason for having abandoned Schamyl, who defended the entrance to Asia against our attacks. This year a torrent of malediction has been poured upon us with even greater virulence because of our success, and upon other Governments because of their weakness. "The last barrier against the Russians on the side of Asia has fallen!" cried the speakers at the meetings. The oppression of the Circassians has become the text of daily declamations, as was last year the oppression of the Poles. But it is not about the oppression of the Circassians that so many compassionate hearts were moved and saddened; what they could not pardon us was the issue of the struggle, which has extended not only the Russian Empire, but also the Russian nation, to Abkhasia. "Can Europe see with indifference the Black Sea becoming geographically a Russian lake?" asked a European ambassador at Constantinople. "Now," said another, "the dominant part in Turkey again belongs to Russia; at the first complication that arises in Europe they will be seen doing what they like from their Asiatic frontier." "Can Europe see all this with indifference?" was the cry on all sides.

The geographical situation of the Caucasian isthmus makes the possession of that country a means of obtaining almost universal dominion, politically and commercially; and this means would be considerably strengthened if the country fell into the hands of a maritime power. While the western coast of the Caucasus is brought by means of steam to within barely a few days' navigation from Malta and Toulon we can penetrate from its eastern coast into the heart of Asia. With a railway from Poti to Bakou, Astrabad will become a European town like Odessa. The European possessor of the Caucasus may establish absolute dominion over Asiatic Turkey, Persia, and the countries beyond the Caspian; he may reach the Sea of Aral and the Amou-Daria, (the Oxus of the ancients,) which will carry his ships and expeditions to Balkh, where Anglo-Indian troops have already appeared.

If we had not occupied the Caucasus only, it would have been sufficient for a maritime power to have obtained a footing in the isthmus, and to place a few war-ships in the Caspian, in order to establish its dominion there, and we could not have even thought of attacking it in such a position without first creating naval forces which would be superior to its own.

In the state of dissolution into which the Asiatic world has fallen, how long could a piece of ground so important by its position as the Caucasus have remained without a master? Had we not already possessed it, what would have been its fate during the Eastern war, when the Allies could do what they liked in the Black Sea, or even now, that the weakness of Turkey has opened wide the entrance to the Straits?

We are convinced that the Caucasus would not have remained till 1864 in the hands of its aboriginal possessors; and if it is not now transformed into a colossal Gibraltar, principally directed against ourselves, that is due exclusively to our success in penetrating the mountains with our intrepid troops.

But if the Caucasus had really become an immense Gibraltar, what would have been the consequences to us? They could only have been very injurious. In the first place, the Black Sea and the Caspian, instead of being, as they should be, our internal seas, would have become the property of our enemies, who would not have permitted us to place the smallest boat on their waters. We would have been, with regard to the power occupying the Caucasus, in the situation of Greece, which is so weak because of the proximity of the power which occupies Malta, and the first Pacifico that came would have given the law to Russia.

Further on, toward the extreme east, our situation would have been still worse. The immense extent of our frontier, from the Caspian Sea to China, would have become a political frontier in the most complete acceptation of the term, and would have required armies and fortresses for its defence. If one of the maritime powers had succeeded in establishing itself in time on the Caucasian Isthmus, all the countries beyond the Caucasus would soon have become, directly or indirectly, its dependants. At present the Asiatic steppes offer an almost unlimited extent of ground, over which the Russian population is by degrees spreading itself; they constitute our far West, both for the Empire and the nation. But supposing the Caucasus was under another rule, we should have required, instead of the two hundred soldiers who beat the Kokhan armies on the Syr-Daria, whole *corps d'armée* to defend the line of Oreburg and that of Siberia, and every war would extend to our Asiatic frontier. All the natural military forces offered by the interminable steppes of Central Asia would be turned against us by the dominant power of the Caucasus, and from the mouth of the Kouban to China the normal state of our frontier would be a series of little wars.

Finally—and this is the most important point—the establishment of European dominion in the Caucasus would have settled once for ever the Asiatic question—the greatest question in the world, and would have settled it against us. Whether the French or the English were masters of the Isthmus, the result would have been the issue, and the European influence in Asia would always have been directed against us. Our influence in that part of the world would have been restricted to the limits of our military lines, and this we never have submitted to, for, in a state which by a line of 13,000 versts not only touches Mussulman and idolatrous Asia but mixes with it, which is not separated from it by any natural frontier or definite line of demarcation, and which is constantly penetrating its territory, what is commonly called the Asiatic question constitutes the first and the greatest interest of the future.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A NOVEL SHIP-OF-WAR.

From the London Times.

A bold and novel scheme, involving a revolution in the construction of vessels-of-war, has lately been submitted to the Admiralty by Mr. A. McLaine, a naval architect of Belfast. It is probably one of many similar contributions to the pending contest between armor-plating and rifled ordnance, but it has the merit of being simple, if not original, in conception, and capable, if sound in principle, of adaptation to existing models. Its main feature is the abandonment of broadside guns, and even of revolving turrets, and the substitution of fore-and-aft guns, "to fire only on the line of the keel." The advantage alleged to be gained by the adoption of this expedient is two-fold. In the first place, a ship thus armed and carried into action would present to the enemy her breadth only, instead of her length—that is a front of some fifty feet instead of a front of some two hundred and fifty. She would become, as Mr. McLaine contends, "five times more difficult to 'hit, and when hit'" (owing to the difference in the angle of impact) "perhaps five times more difficult of penetration." In the second place, her aggressive power would be proportionably increased by the enormous weight that might be given to guns mounted on the new principle. The practical limit to the calibre of broadside batteries is the range of their "lateral training," but Mr. McLaine proposes that his guns should have no training at all, in the ordinary sense. They would be incapable of firing except in one direction, and while the elevation of each would still be regulated by the captain of the gun, it would be virtually pointed by the steersman. The effect of this system, if it should realize all the hopes of its inventor, would be to solve two great difficulties by one stroke—the difficulty of making efficient seagoing vessels with invulnerable sides, and the difficulty of making such vessels of such a form as to carry, not only 600-pounders, but the still more titanic artillery which engineers assures us will soon be forged.

Having explained the end which Mr. M'Laine set before himself, we must now describe the means by which he promises to accomplish them. A commander may intend to fight his vessel "end on," but his antagonist may baffle him as Admiral Farragut's fleet baffled the Tennessee. A ship may be mounted with guns of fabulous calibre on the fore-and-aft principle, but without elaborate mechanical arrangements she may be quite unable to use them. To meet the first object, Mr. M'Laine advocates the universal employment of twin-screws in ships of war, which would "enable them to be turned on their keels and kept in the strongest position for defence." The only objection which he recognizes is the supposed inferiority of the double screw in respect of speed, and this he undertakes to overcome "by suitably designing the after end of the vessel," and especially by keeping the screws deeply immersed. He does not, however, rely exclusively on the screws for rapid turning, since he suggests the use of a centrifugal pump at the bow to act as a supplementary motor. To effect the second object—that of making guns "of unlimited weight" perfectly available for attack—he contemplates the suspension of them on fore-and-aft railways, supported on stanchions or diagonal framework, and so laid that the gun could not be capsized by a roll of seventy degrees each way. For this purpose the rails must be wide apart, and incline inward, while the wheels of the gun-carriage must be deeply grooved, and the gun itself must hang low. The recoil could be received on a hydraulic cylinder, and the captain of the gun—who would be the acting captain of the vessel, as he would have to control the steersman—would be provided with a seat behind the gun, and would oscillate with it forward and backward. The loading would be performed by machinery, and Mr. M'Laine indulges the belief that two or four guns at most, thus handled, "with their muzzles depressed over an invulnerable bow," would sink the strongest ship afloat in one discharge. How they would be secured against the effects of pitching during a naval action, traveling, as they would, along rails which would favor that motion, he does not state; but it must be admitted that, when not required for service, they might be carried amidships, and there lashed with great facility. It should be added that Mr. M'Laine has designed a vessel-of-war on this theory, the estimated speed of which is 15 knots an hour.

THE PROTESTANT MONKS.

Rev. Mr. Lyne, better known as "Brother Ignatius," of the Benedictine Monastery, at Norwich, has addressed a letter to a Roman Catholic publication, in which his principles appear to have been called into question. He says: "A friend having sent me your paper of Sept. 3, containing some remarks upon a book in which I am alluded to very frequently, I perceive that you have so far mistaken the writer's meaning in two or three points, that you have unintentionally made some grievous misstatements. I believe myself to be a Catholic, and a deacon of the Catholic Church under the inhibition of a Catholic Bishop who does not hold the Catholic faith, and inhibits me because I do. I know that you entirely dissent from what I have said, nevertheless, that sense of manly straightforward charity which your holy religion inculcates, will compel you, I am sure, to insert this. In the first place, I utterly deny ever having been guilty of the profanation of attempting to administer any sacrament excepting holy baptism. I have even refused to perform the marriage service for persons who have asked me to do so, although it is quite common for deacons in the Church of England to celebrate the rite. I have never pretended to consecrate the holy eucharist, or to give absolution. I believe I should be guilty of most blasphemous sacrilege were I to do so. I do not in the least care to find myself the food of severe critics and satirists. I am very sorry they cannot find better game than myself. I shall be perfectly satisfied when busybodies will kindly let me sink into my proper nothingness and pristine insignificance, permitting me to do my work without such a stir about it. I seldom have time to see newspapers, and therefore it is only by chance that I hear of the many misrepresentations that are made respecting me. I have been requested to write to you, or I should not have troubled you with this letter. Benedictine breviaries are quite plentiful with us now, though at first we were so poor we could not buy them, and had to content ourselves with one that was lent to us. At Claydon the brothers did indeed perform nocturns and lauds under difficulties. It is otherwise now. They have through use become familiar with night offices, which are always sung here in Winter at 1 A. M. and 2 P. M., in accordance with the rule of St. Benedict. If we are playing a game at monks, it is a game more like the real thing than the real thing itself with you. I believe that you cannot be a real son of St. Benedict if you abrogate the chief peculiarities of his rule, viz.: the night vigils, fasting always till after midday, the observance of silence at all hours, and the recitation of the psalter every week." Brother Ignatius complains that whereas his monastery is intended for Protestants, Catholics flock there, because Catholic priests at Norwich are either lifeless or asleep in their chapels.

TEACHING THE DUMB TO SPEAK.

M. Mary has introduced into London a system which some time since caused much interest in Germany, for teaching dumb persons to speak. To the majority of the community this may appear a startling, nay, an absurd proposition, but it is one nevertheless which, we believe, will stand the test of proof. Having obtained a perfect aptitude for the finger alphabet, the pupils are gradually trained in the systems adopted by M. Mary, which is carried on without mere signs, the basis of the system being what is termed artificial lip pronunciation. We were invited some few days since to M. Mary's residence in Bulstrode-street, where we met two pupils, one a little French girl, of 8 years of age, who spoke several sentences in French, of which we understood nearly every word, and replied to questions addressed to her by M. Mary merely from watching the action of the mouth. Whenever M Mary pointed to any article of furniture, &c., in the room, she immediately gave the word by which it was known. A young man, another pupil, who had been for some six years in the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, and who, of course, was perfectly *au fait* at writing answers to questions put to him, had only received fourteen or fifteen lessons, and was able to articulate many words, and to understand what was said to him by watching the movement of the mouth of his preceptor; but having received so few lessons, it could not be expected that he should have made much progress. M. Mary contends that it is a fallacy to suppose that deafness arises from a malformation of the organs in ninety cases out of a hundred. It appears "that many enlightened philosophers have for centuries endeavored to keep alive and to disseminate through society a knowledge of the art of lip-reading and of acquired articulation." More than 50 years since the great philanthropist and physician Itard declared that "placed, or, to speak more correctly, ignored, between the confines of philosophy and medicine, the deaf mute has never been properly studied either by the one nor the other." The system of which we speak requires great and close attention and time to mature the great advantages and the blessings which it is capable of disseminating. The subject is one upon which we might dilate eloquently, but we must be satisfied with recommending all persons who sympathize with the dumb to witness what has been achieved in the outset in this vast metropolis. The undertaking is one of great responsibility on the part of M. Mary, for he cannot impart his system to more than a comparatively few patients, because the mental powers are so much taxed on the part of the teacher. We wish the gentleman every success. It is a remarkable fact that though the cause of the deaf and dumb has been pleaded by those who were the real benefactors of this afflicted portion of our fellow-creatures, medical science may be said to have achieved little. It appears that Pedro Ponce, (born 1530,) in Old Castile, a Benedictine, was the first teacher of acquired articulation; and he was followed by John Paul Bonet, of Castile, in 1620, who also wrote on acquired articulation. Thomas Braidwood opened the first school for the deaf and dumb at Edinburgh, 1760, and at Hackney, where he taught till his death, 1806. C. H. Orpen, M. D., during illness, educated the deaf and dumb boy Collins, and by his lectures and published works awakened Ireland to its duty, and to the establishing of the Claremont Institution, near Dublin. These were some of the achievements of the friends of the deaf and dumb.

RAILWAY TRAVELING IN GERMANY.

Mr. Bonar, Her Majesty's Secretary of Legation at Munich, writes as follows on this subject in his report: "I have several times alluded to the admirable regulations established throughout Germany to insure safety in railway traveling, and have shown, by official returns, the great success which attends them. But the following figures, taken from authentic tables, present so remarkable results that I cannot refrain from quoting them. It would be well, indeed, if our English companies would take a lesson from their continental neighbors, and thus put an end to, or, at least, do their best to diminish the number of heart-rending reports which now daily fill our public journals, to the surprise of foreign countries, but especially of Germany, where no considerable accident or loss of life has been recorded from the very first establishment of railways. 60,500,000 passengers are shown to have traveled, and 336,000,000 of German miles, or (336x5) circa 1,680,000,000 English miles have been traversed during the year 1861-62 on the various lines comprised in "The German Railway Union;" yet, with this enormous traffic, it is stated that only 18 accidents occurred, namely, 13 persons injured and 5 killed, and out of that number only 7 (or 6 injuries and 1 loss of life) were attributable to circumstances within the control of the railway administration. According to the above figures, then, we find a proportion of one injury in every 3,361,142 passengers, and to 90,000,000 English miles traversed; and only one loss of life in 12,100,000 passengers and 335,100,000 English miles traversed. The above returns, applying only to accidents occurring during traveling, it is further stated that on the whole course of the various German lines, the total number of accidents in the year 1861-62 amounted to 340, including navvies, officials, &c. Ninety persons also lost their lives during that period on the railway lines, most of them having been cases of *felo de se*. The total number of accidents recorded amounts to 272 wounded and 210 deaths, of which only 48 wounded and 11 deaths can be attributed to neglect or fault on the part of the administration. It is manifest that the insurance companies against accident or loss of life, whose advertisements so agreeably meet the eye at every railway station in England, would find but few customers, and would starve in Germany. There exists one such company in Germany, offering to insure for the sum of 10,000 thalers at a premium of 10 thalers der annum, but they cannot possibly do much business, and, I should think, will soon close their offices. It has amused some eccentric person, whose leisure hours evidently hung heavy on his hands, to make the remarkable calculation how many horses would have been required in order to transport the abode-quoted 60,500,000 railway passengers of the year 1861-62 over the said 336,000,000 German miles traversed, and to convey 621,000,000 cwt. of goods over 6,555,000,000 German miles—the German mile, be it remembered, equaling circa four and a half English miles. Calculating the average ordinary power of a pair of (German) carriage-horses, it is estimated by this inquisitive gentleman that the above traffic would have demanded at least 96,074 horses for the conveyance of the passengers, and 273,158 horses for the transport of the said amount of merchandise, in all 369,232 horses. It is further stated that the feeding, harnessing, stabling, &c., of this number of horses could not have cost during one year's time less than 110,000,000 or 111,000,000 florins, and as the total working cost of the united German railways is estimated for the same period at 63,000,000 florins, the lucid and highly sagacious inference at last drawn from this most useful and practical calculation is that Germany has saved 47,000,000 or 48,000,000 florins by last year's employment of railways."

An Incident of the War.

Lieut. John A. Demaree writes to the Natchez (Miss.) *Courier* as follows: "About fifty miles from Natchez, in this State, lived a Union man. His residence was approached by an armed gang of guerrillas, who soon succeeded in securing him as a prisoner, and told him that, if he did not immediately, and in their presence, recant his former sentiments, and take an oath that he would never, by word or deed, favor the principles that he had formerly all along adhered to, his fate would be instant death. His reply was that, in the sight of God and man, he was clear of the crime of treason to as glorious a nation as ours was, till their wicked and selfish designs had caused it to be what it is; and that while he drew the breath of life, he intended never to give his children cause to brand him as a traitor. They replied, then, that they had a long time had him under their special notice, and that the words he had now uttered fixed their determination to make an example of him, in order that his doom might serve as a warning to others. Whereupon, they immediately killed him, in spite of the entreaties, the agony, and utter despair of his grief-stricken wife, and in the presence of herself and children.

They then told her that they gave her ten days to get inside of the Yankee lines, and if she failed to do so she would share the fate of her husband, after which they rode away and left her to her gloomy forebodings and lonely wretchedness. The cries and sobs of her fatherless and weeping children fell in doleful accents upon her ear, which added still more to her wretched state. The sense of duty that she was now under to her children, together with the fortitude that woman is sometimes known to possess in extreme cases of peril, nerved her to the task of consigning her husband to a bloody grave. And then, remembering the words of the guerrillas, their parting threat, and procuring an ox team, after a trip of a few weary days, such as can easily be imagined, she arrived in Natchez, where she sold her oxen, and by the assistance of the Government, she got transportation to the State of Indiana, where among the noble-hearted mothers and sisters, that never failed to have a heart and a hand for the distressed; and where, by the aid of the free school system, the free rights and worthy institutions enjoyed by the people of that country, it is hoped that her children may become educated and grow up to be happy and useful citizens, and a comfort and blessing to her in her old age.

Singular Incident of the Draft.—Among the many singular incidents connected with the draft, the following, related to us by Mr. Higbie, conductor of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad, occurring in Vigo County, Indiana, is certainly one of the most remarkable. During the drawing for one of the sub-districts, the proceedings were watched with eager interest by at least one person, a resident of the locality under draft. As the names were drawn he betrayed considerable nervousness—was particularly anxious about the price of substitutes, and thought it the duty of all veterans to reenlist. Finally, unable longer to control his anxiety, he asked permission of Col. R. W. Thompson, Provost-Marshal, to place his hand in the box, and draw forth the unfortunate prizes. The Colonel politely granted the request. The individual reached forth his hand, placed it in the box, and drew forth a card on which was written—his own name. It is needless to say that his curiosity was fully satisfied. If not, the salutation of "How are you, conscript?" made him realize his position.—*Missouri Democrat.*

THE GLACIAL PERIOD.

From an Address Delivered by Sir Charles Lyell before the British Association.

The more we examine the monuments of the ages which preceded the historical, the more decided become the proofs of a general alteration in the position, depth and height of seas, continents and mountain-chains since the commencement of the glacial period. The meteorologist also has been learning of late years that the quantity of ice and snow in certain latitudes depends not merely on the height of mountain-chains, but also on the distribution of the surrounding sea and land even to considerable distances. M. Escher von der Linth gave it as his opinion in 1852, that, if it were true, as Ritter had suggested, that the great African desert, or Sahara, was submerged within the modern or post-tertiary period, that same submergence might explain why the Alpine glaciers had attained so recently those colossal dimensions which, reasoning on geological data, Venetz and Charpentier has assigned to them. Since Escher first threw out this hint, the fact that the Sahara was really covered by the sea at no distant period has been confirmed by many new proofs. The distinguished Swiss geologist himself has just returned from an exploring expedition through the eastern part of the Algerian desert, in which he was accompanied by M. Desor, of Neufchatel, and Prof. Martin, of Montpellier. These three experienced observers satisfied themselves during the last Winter that the Sahara was under water during the period of the living species of testacea. We had already learned in 1856, from a memoir by M. Charles Laurent, that sands identical with those of the nearest shores of the Mediterranean, and containing, among other recent shells, the common cockle, (*Cardium edule*,) extend over a vast space from West to East in the desert, being not only found on the surface, but also brought up from depths of more than twenty feet by the Artesian auger. These shells have been met with at heights of more than nine hundred feet above the sea-level, and on ground sunk three hundred feet below it; for there are in Africa, as in Western Asia, depressions of land below the level of the sea. The same cockle has been observed still living in several salt lakes in the Sahara; and superficial incrustation of salt in many places seem to point to the drying up by evaporation of several inland seas in certain districts. Mr. Tristram, in his travels in 1859, traced for many miles along the southern borders of the French possessions in Africa lines of inland sea-cliffs, with caves at their bases, and old sea-beaches forming successive terraces, in which recent shells and the casts of them were agglutinated together with sand and pebbles, the whole having the form of a conglomerate. The ancient sea appears once to have stretched from the Gulf of Cabes, in Tunis, to the west coast of Africa north of Senegambia, having a width of several hundred (perhaps where greatest, according to Mr. Tristram, 800) miles. The high lands of Barbary, including Morocco, Algeria and Tunis, must have been separated at this period from the rest of Africa by a sea. All that we have learnt from zoologists and botanists in regard to the present fauna and flora of Barbary favors this hypothesis, and seems at the same time to point to a former connection of that country with Spain, Sicily and South Italy. When speculating on these changes, we may call to mind that certain deposits, full of marine shells of living species, have long been known as fringing the borders of the Red Sea, and rising several hundred feet above its shores. Evidence has also been obtained that Egypt, placed between the Red Sea and the Sahara, participated in these great continental movements. This may be inferred from the old river terraces, lately described by Messrs. Adams and Murie, which skirt the modern alluvial plains of the Nile, and rise above them to various heights from thirty to one hundred feet and upwards. In whatever direction, therefore, we look, we see grounds for assuming that a map of Africa in the glacial period would no more resemble our present maps of that continent than Europe now resembles North America. If, then, argues Escher, the Sahara was a sea in post tertiary times, we may understand why the Alpine glaciers formerly attained such gigantic dimensions, and why they have left moraines of such magnitude on the plains of Northern Italy and the lower country of Switzerland. The Swiss peasants have a saying, when they talk of the melting of the snow, the sun could do nothing without the Föhn, a name which they give to the well-known sirocco. This wind, after sweeping over a wide expanse of parched and burning sand in Africa, blows occasionally for days in succession across the Mediterranean, carrying with it the scorching heat of the Sahara to melt the snows of the Apennines and Alps. M. Denzler, in a memoir on this subject, observes that the Föhn blew tempestuously at Algiers on the 17th of July, 1841, and then crossing the Mediterranean, reached Marseilles in six hours. In five more hours it was at Geneva and the Valais, throwing down a large extent of forest in the latter district, while in the cantons of Zurich and the Grisons it suddenly turned the leaves of many trees from green to yellow. In a few hours new-mown grass was dried and ready for the haystack; for although in passing over the Alpine snows the sirocco absorbs much moisture, it is still far below the point of saturation when it reaches the sub-Alpine country to the north of the great chain. MM. Escher and Denzler have both of them observed on different occasions that a thickness of one foot of snow has disappeared in four hours during the prevalence of this wind. No wonder, therefore, that the Föhn is much dreaded for the sudden inundations which it sometimes causes. The snow line of the Alps was seen by Mr. Irscher, the astronomer from his observatory at Neufchatel, by aid of the telescope, to rise sensibly every day while this wind was blowing. Its influence is by no means confined to the summer season, for in the winter of 1852 it visited Zurich at Christmas, and in a few days all the surrounding country was stripped of its snow, even in the shadiest places and on the crests of high ridges. I feel the better able to appreciate the power of this wind from having myself witnessed in Sicily, in 1828, its effect in dissolving, in the month of November, the snows which then covered the summit and higher parts of Mount Etna. I had been told that I should be unable to ascend to the top of the highest cone till the following Spring; but in thirty six hours the hot breath of the sirocco stripped off from the mountain its white mantle of snow, and I ascended without difficulty. It is well known that the number of days during which peculiar winds prevail, from year to year, varies considerably. Between the years 1812 and 1820 the Föhn was less felt in Switzerland than usual; and what was the consequence? All the glaciers, during those eight or nine years, increased in height, and crept down their former limits in their respective valleys. Many similar examples might be cited of the sensitiveness of the ice to slight variations of temperature. Capt. Godwin Austen has lately given to us a description of the gigantic glaciers of the western Himalaya in those valleys where the sources of the Indus rise, between the latitudes 35° and 36° N. The highest peaks of the Karakorum range attain in that region an elevation of 28,000 feet above the sea. The glaciers, says Capt. Austen, have been advancing, within the memory of the living inhabitants, so as greatly to encroach on the cultivated lands, and have so altered the climate of the adjoining valleys immediately below, that only one crop a year can now be reaped from fields which formerly yielded two crops. If such changes can be experienced in less than a century, without any perceptible modification in the physical geography of that part of Asia, what mighty effects may we not imagine the submergence of the Sahara to have produced in adding to the size of the Alpine glaciers? If between the years 1812 and 1820 a mere diminution of the number of days during which the sirocco blew could so much promote the growth and onward movement of the ice, how much greater a change would result from the total cessation of the same wind! But this would give no idea of what must have happened in the glacial period; for we cannot suppose the action of the south wind to have been suspended; it was not in abeyance, but its character was entirely different, and of an opposite nature, under the altered geographical conditions above contemplated. For instead of passing over a parched and scorching desert between the twentieth and thirty-fifth parallels of latitude, it would plentifully absorb moisture from a sea many hundreds of miles wide. Next, in its course over the Mediterranean, it would take up still more aqueous vapor, and when, after complete saturation, it struck the Alps, it would be driven up into the higher and more rarified regions of the atmosphere. There are ærial currents, as fast as it was cooled, would discharge its squeous burden in the form of snow, so that the same wind, which is now called "the devourer of ice," would become its principal feeder. If we thus embrace Escher's theory, as accounting in no small degree for the vast size of the extinct glaciers of Switzerland and Northern Italy, we are by no means debarred from accepting, at the same time, Charpentier's suggestion, that the Alps in the glacial period were 2,000 or 3,000 feet higher than they are now. Such a difference in altitude may have been an auxiliary cause of the extreme cold, and seems the more probable now that we have obtained unequivocal proofs of such great oscillations of level in Wales within the period under consideration. We may also avail ourselves of another source of refrigeration, which may have coincided in time with the submergence of the Sahara—namely, the diversion of the Gulf-stream from its present course. The shape of Europe and North America, or the boundaries of the sea and land, departed so widely in the glacial period from those now established, that we cannot suppose the Gulf-stream to have taken at that period its present northwestern course across the Atlantic. If it took some other direction, the climate of the north of Scotland would, according to the calculations of Mr. Hopkins, suffer a diminution in its average temperature of 12° F., while that of the Alps would lose 2° F. A combination of all the conditions above enumerated would certainly be attended with so great a revolution in climate as might go far to account for the excessive cold which was developed at so modern a period of the earth's history. But even when we assume all three of them to have been simultaneously in action, we have by no means exhausted all the resources which a difference in the geographical condition of the globe might supply. Thus, for example, to name only one of them, we might suppose that the height and quantity of land near the North Pole was greater at the era in question than it is now. The vast mechanical force that ice exerted in the glacial period has been thought by some to demonstrate a want of uniformity in the amount of energy which the same natural cause may put forth at two successive epochs. But we must be careful, when thus reasoning, to bear in mind that the power of ice is here substituted for that of running water. The one becomes a mighty agent in transporting huge erratics, and in scoring, abrading and polishing rocks; but meanwhile the other is in abeyance. When, for example, the ancient Rhone glacier conveyed its moraines from the upper to the lower end of the Lake of Geneva, there was no great river, as there now is, forming a delta many miles in extent, and several hundred feet in depth, at the upper end of the lake. The more we study and comprehend the geographical changes of the glacial period, and the migrations of animals and plants to which it gave rise, the higher our conceptions are raised of the duration of that subdivision of time, which, though vast when measured by the succession of events comprised in it, was brief, if estimated by the ordinary rules of geological classification.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

—Hon. Demas Hubbard, Jr., of Chenango, has been nominated as the Union candidate for Representative in Congress from the Nineteenth District of this State. The district comprises Chenango, Delaware and Otsego Counties, and is now represented by Hon. Samuel F. Miller, (Union,) of Delaware County, who was elected in 1862 by a vote of 13,918 against 12,523 for Robert Parker, (Dem.,)—Union majority, 1,395. The vote on Secretary of State in 1863 was as follows:

Counties.	Union.	Dem.
Chenango	5,111	3,758
Delaware	4,709	3,952
Otsego	5,892	5,638
Total	15,712	13,348
Union majority		2,364

Mr. Hubbard's election is, therefore, certain. Hon. Hezekiah Sturges, of Otsego County, is the Democratic nominee.

—The following is a complete list of the Democratic State and Congressional nominations in Illinois:

For Governor—James C. Robinson.
For Lieutenant-Governor—S. Corning Judd.
For Auditor—John Hise.
For Secretary of State—William A. Forney.
For Treasurer—Alexander Starne.
For Supt. Pub. Inst.—John P. Brooks.
For Congressman at Large—James C. Allen.*

Dist.		Dist.	
1.	Cyrus H. McCormick.	8.	John T. Stuart.*
2.	M. C. Johnson.	9.	Lewis W. Ross.*
3.	Elias B. Stiles.	10.	Anthony Thornton.
4.	C. M. Harris.*	11.	Samuel S. Marshall.
5	James R. Eckles.	12.	William B. Morrison.*
6.	Samuel K. Casey.	13.	William J. Allen.*
7.	John R. Eden.*		

*Members of the present House.

—Hon. Joseph Bailey is a candidate for reelection to Congress in the Fifteenth District of Pennsylvania. He was elected in 1862 by a vote of 11,965 against 9,746 for Adam J. Glossbrenner, (Dem.,) his present competitor; majority, 2,219. The district voted last year for Governor with this result:

Counties.	Curtin. (Union.)	Woodward. (Dem.)
Cumberland	3,434	4,075
Perry	2,328	2,296
York	5,512	8,069
Total	11,274	14,440

Woodward's majority, 3,166.

Mr. Bailey is a War Democrat, and an earnest supporter of the Administration. As the Pennsylvania soldiers are to vote at the coming election, his reëlection may be deemed assured.

—Hon. Sidney T. Holmes is the Union nominee for Congress in the Twenty-second (Madison and Oswego) Districts, now represented by Hon DeWitt C. Littlejohn. The vote last year is subjoined:

Counties.	Union.	Dem.
Madison	5,589	3,304
Oswego	7,694	5,420
	13,283	8,724
Union majority	4,559	

—The Unionists of the Twenty-eighth (N. Y.) District have nominated Hon. Roswell Hart for Congress. Hon. Freeman Clarke (Union) is the present Representative. The district voted last year as follows:

Counties.	Union.	Dem.
Monroe	8,723	7,483
Orleans	3,408	2,244
	12,131	9,727

Union majority, 2,404.

Hon. James L. Angle has announced himself an independent" candidate in opposition to Mr. Hart.

—A paragraph is going the rounds of the Democratic papers to the effect that Major-Gen. Schofield will support McClellan and Pendleton. This is not true. The General recently addressed the Union League of Freeport, Ill., indorsing the war policy of the Administration, and stating that he earnestly desired the reëlection of President Lincoln.

The following resolution was adopted at a Union meeting recently held in Baltimore:

Resolved, That the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, in avowing his determination to abandon Lincoln and Johnson, and support the Copperhead candidate nominated at Chicago, does not astonish that portion of the people of Maryland who know him best. A political trickster at all times, he has betrayed all parties that put him in power, and now his adhesion to the enemies of his country will only have the effect of forever damning him in the estimation of the very few who believed him worthy of the confidence of the Union men of the nation."

—Gov. Andrew G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, has left Harrisburgh for the western section of the State, where he has engagements to speak. The Governor is an effective orator, and will be of great service to the Union cause. It will be remembered that in 1860 he canvassed Pennsylvania from Lake Erie to the Delaware river, and contributed in large measure to the 60,000 majority the State gave for Lincoln and Hamlin.

—Willard F. Warren and other patriotic gentlemen of Orleans County, recently started a subscription list to meet the expenses likely to be incurred in obtaining the vote of the soldiers volunteering from that county since 1860, in season for the November election. Thus far, over $800 have been subscribed, and half of the county has not been canvassed. The same action will doubtless be taken in other counties.

—The St. Paul *Pioneer*, a Copperhead journal, claims that the "great Democratic gain in Maine" (at the late election) is proof positive that New-Jersey, New-York, Pennsylvania, and many other States will vote for McClellan and Pendleton! The Maine Copperheads must feel very well satisfied with their recent overwhelming defeat, if their brethren at the West take it as "proof positive" of the triumph of the Chicago platform and its nominees!

—The Electors at Large on the National Union ticket are Ulysses S. Grant, Philip H. Sheridan, William T. Sherman and D. G. Farragut. Grant and Sheridan are now stumping Virginia, Sherman is speaking in Georgia, and Farragut has been electioneering in Mobile, Ala.

—Col. Walter B. Scales, formerly of Gen. McClernand's Staff, and a prominent War Democrat, has declared for Lincoln and Johnson. Col. Scales has been a Judge of the Supreme Court of Illinois, and is a man of extensive influence.

—Hon. James M. Humphrey is the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Thirtieth (Buffalo) District of this State. Hon. John Ganson, (Dem.,) the present Representative, was chosen in 1862 by 3,415 majority over the Union candidate. The district gave 60 Democratic majority in '63.

—The Democrats are making quite a fuss over their late victory in Alton, Illinois. They forget that the same town voted heavily Democratic at the last State election.

—There is to be a grand Union mass meeting a Dayton, Ohio, on Saturday, Oct. 8. Gov. Brough Senator Wright, and other prominent public men, will address the assemblage.

—The Democratic candidates for Congress in Minnesota are: First District, Henry W. Lamberton, of Winona; Second District, John M. Gilman, of St. Paul.

—Hon. Oakes Ames (Union.) Representative in Congress from the Second District of Massachusetts was recently reëlected. His majority in 1862 was 3,387.

—Hon. Artemus Hale has been nominated a Presidential elector on the Union ticket for the Second District of Massachusetts.

—Senator James H. Lane, of Kansas, is speaking in Indiana for Lincoln and Morton.

—Col. Thomas C. Fletcher, Union candidate for Governor of Missouri, was at last accounts doing duty in the field.

—Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, has taken the stump at the West for the Union candidates. He recently spoke in Chicago.

—A vote recently taken in the Soldiers' Hospital at Rochester resulted thus: For Lincoln, 64; for McClellan, 13; scattering, 4.

—Sam. Medary, of the Ohio *Crisis*, says "the Peace and State Rights men will vote nearly unanimously for the ticket nominated at Chicago."

—The Union State Convention of Vermont, for the nomination of Presidential Electors, is to convene at Burlington on the 11th inst.

—Ex-Gov. Tod is on the stump in Ohio, and is doing effective service for Lincoln and Johnson.

—The Unionists of New-Haven have organized a "Red, White, and Blue Club."

—Gov. Stone, of Iowa, is canvassing that State for the Union ticket.

—An immense Union mass meeting is to be held at Cleveland, Ohio, on the 5th instant.

THE BANK FLURRY IN CHICAGO.

Bursting of the Speculation Bubble at Chicago.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Chicago, Monday, Oct. 3.

The financial crash, which many have so long been predicting, is upon us, and proves to be more severe than I supposed when I penned my last. The pressure seems to be pretty general throughout the business community, and those who apparently were going on swimmingly on the road to wealth two weeks ago have run under, and assignments and closing of doors are the order of the day.

This result is not unexpected, and it is quite a natural one, from the causes which have been in operation. Speculation, wild and reckless, has ruled rampant for nearly a year past, and extravagance and wasteful expenditure have been a marked feature of our social policy.

The necessaries of life have been among the principle articles which have engaged the attention of speculators. With an abundant supply, prices have been run up almost beyond precedent—far above the legitimate demands of consumption or of regular commerce. Not content with buying and selling articles actually in hand, operators have proceeded on the gambling system. For example, in two weeks in August, the sales of wheat reported on change amounted to 8,378,000 bushels, while the entire receipts from the first of January up to that period were 3,400,000. This is a specimen of the way in which business has been done here, and is there anything to be wondered at in the fact that the financial crisis is upon us.

Our bankers have fed this spirit of speculation, and having an almost unlimited command of irredeemable currency, they have been enabled to hold out longer than usual. But they are among the first to succumb. Four have already closed their doors, and several others are expected to follow. The closing of the Western Fire and Marine Insurance Company, on Saturday, came very near being attended by a tragedy. The bounty-fund of the Twelfth Ward had been deposited there on Friday afternoon—the draft having taken place in that ward on the same day. The inhabitants of the Twelfth, hearing of the close of the bank on Saturday morning, a large and excited crowd assembled, declaring that they would have their money or hang the bank officers. They battered away at the at the door, and smashed the windows. One of the Directors, F. Tuttle, being inside, and becoming alarmed, attempted to escape through a back-way. He was caught and roughly handled, being dangerously wounded. At this point the Provost-Guard came to the rescue, and soon restored quiet. A company of infantry and a section of artillery kept guard around the bank during the night. But the crowd having received assurances that the bounty fund would be forthcoming on Monday morning, made no further demonstrations. Had it not been for the prompt arrival of the military, we should undoubtedly have had a serious riot.

All day long there was much excitement, and more or less running upon all the banks by the depositors. Most of them were short of currency, and paid out exchange. If the race continues, it is understood there is scarcely one which can weather the storm, unless aid comes from the East. Many of them claimed on Saturday to have remittances on the way, which would reach here by Monday or Tuesday. I have heard of no trouble, however, in relation to the National Banks. What are called banks here, are nothing but bankers or brokers. The only banks of issue are the National Banks.

When matters get settled again, this crash will be beneficial to legitimate business. It is what all sensible men have been looking for and hoping for.

The Solvent Banks to be Sustained—Action of the Business Men of the City.

The Chicago *Tribune* says that on Monday, the business men of the city held a meeting, at which it was resolved to sustain the solvent banks. Subjoined is the *Tribune's* account of the proceedings:

Col. R. M. Hough offered the following:

"*Resolved*, That for the present we will receive certified checks of solvent banks for all transactions of this board, and that the bankers be requested to designate such certified checks as they will receive on deposit."

In offering the resolution Mr. Hough stated that owing to the recent bank failures in the city, there was a disposition on the part of some persons to create a run on the various banks. The leading banks of the city were sound; they have assets enough to pay all liabilities, but in order to do so on call, some of the assets would have to be converted at a sacrifice. He hoped that the board would sustain the banks, and put down any attempt to create a panic.

The question was then called for, and the resolution was almost unanimously adopted.

J. C. Dore offered the following:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Board that in case of panic, the Savings Institutions in a solvent condition should avail themselves of their chartered rights as to requiring notice of withdrawal of deposits.

In offering the resolution Mr. Dore said the savings banks could run on until they had only $100 left in their vaults, when they could fall back on their charter, and refuse to pay until the proper notice had been served on them. He was in favor of sustaining the banks; it was a debt he owed to the business men of the community.

Mr. Watson again urged the propriety of sustaining the banks. He told his banker he would not draw on him. The resolution of the board could not compel a member to take certified checks. The banks responded willingly to the demand made by the board for a uniform currency, and the board ought now to come to the assistance of the banks.

Mr. Dore's resolution was adopted.

Col. Hough then moved a vote of confidence in the leading banks of the city.

J. W. Sykes offered as a substitute, that the private bankers be requested to publish a sworn statement of their assets and liabilities, as is done by the National banks. He was opposed to taking certified checks on Tom, Dick or Harry, unless he had some security for their solvency.

Mr. Hough objected to the substitute. The bankers would not recommend any institution that was not solvent.

Mr. Sykes's substitute was laid on the table, and the original motion prevailed, after which the Board adjourned."

The President of the Western Marine and Fire Insurance Company publishes a card in relation to these riotous demonstrations of Saturday, in which he says:

"When I assumed the charge of affairs, our New-York account showed a credit of some seventy thousand dollars, against which we checked, making remittances at the same time, from day to day, for our credit. In a few days, our balance falling somewhat below that amount, we were informed that our account was overdrawn. This greatly surprised me, and I changed our New-York correspondent, in order to adjust the account more readily, but continued to remit until the over-draft was fully paid, as I supposed. In this, however, I was mistaken, for within a few days we were informed that a mistake of over fifteen thousand dollars had been made in our favor, and our account was overdrawn more than twenty-five thousand dollars, making a discrepancy of some seventy thousand dollars in our account. This we soon made good. But in the meantime an inquiry was made of parties in the city, 'What is the matter with the Western Marine and Fire Insurance Company? account largely overdrawn;' and this being rumored on the streets Thursday and Friday, caused depositors to draw their balances, forcing the bank to close.

But for the alarm among our depositors I have no doubt we should have continued business as usual until this discrepancy could have been adjusted and the deficit made good by the delinquent parties. It may in part have originated in erroneous entries by our New-York correspondent, which have not been discovered."

A run was made upon the Illinois State Savings Bank on Saturday and Monday, but all demands were promptly met.

The Panic Subsided—The Banks Strengthening Themselves Against a Renewal of the Flurry.

The Chicago *Journal*, of the 4th inst., says:

The money panic has subsided, and in many of the Banks a Sabbath-like sereneness prevails. At the State Savings Institution, there is still a very slight "run," but the prospects are that it will die out before night, when the concern will stand firmer than ever in public opinion, as will many other institutions which have sustained a senseless and provoking run. After the commotion of the past three days, the Banks are in no liberal mood. They refuse to negotiate any sort of paper, and are strengthening themselves against any flurry which may spring up on short notice."

FROM KENTUCKY.

James Speed's Opening Louisville Speech—McClellanites Virtually Giving it Up—The Army for Lincoln—Dr. Breckinridge on the Insurgents' Hopelessness.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Louisville, Sunday, Sept. 25.

Hon. Jas. Speed, last evening, addressed a fair and earnest audience. He expressed himself confident of the triumphant election of Lincoln and Johnson. He said of Slavery:

"Slavery is legalized robbery. That Slavery is a civil relation, which the civil laws may establish, regulate, or abolish, is recognized by the Constitution of Kentucky, the most Pro-Slavery Constitution in the United States. That Constitution acknowledges and asserts the right of Legislative abolition, the right of the people of Kentucky, through their Legislature, to rid their State and themselves of Slavery with the masters' consent without compensation, or without the masters' consent with compensation. I am for ridding the whole country of Slavery by all legitimate means, National and State. I am a thorough Constitutional Abolitionist—for abolishing Slavery under the War Power of the National Constitution, and then clinching it by a Constitutional amendment prohibiting it everywhere forever. Slavery, after all, is the paramount, pressing question, which must be met just as the National Union Platform meets it."

Among other strong points made by Mr. Speed and our other Lincoln electors, is this: Allow the defeat of Mr. Lincoln, and you as good as say that in all time to come a minority may by force resist the administration of the laws by the majority, and withdraw themselves from the operations of those laws until at another election they can reverse the decision. Such a precedent would overthrow all order and government. We should be engaged in an eternal war between the *ins* and *outs*.

Kentucky and Indiana McClellanites are backing down even in bluster. Their only stock is what is left of their brag; they won't offer or take unqualified bets. If bantered hard, they may take some Lincoln bets, "if there's a free election." They won't bet even on Kentucky, "*unless* Lincoln's bayonets are out the way." Advertised big and small wagers that Mac won't get seven States, with promised premiums to any who may procure the taking of them, go begging. Prevailing reports are that Gen. Sherman's army and returning and disabled veterans, generally, are for Mr. Lincoln.

Dr. Breckinridge says the insurgents are left without the least rational hope from the further prosecution of the war. Rebel deserters flock this way. A lawyer, the other day, in a single case, took the depositions of five who swore they had been in the rebel army.

PONTIAC.

The Presidential Election—Letter from a Kentuckian.

Oak Hall, Sept. 10, 1864.

Hon. H. J. Raymond, New-York City:

My Dear Sir: If Mr. Abraham Lincoln is re-elected President of the United States (and I have no doubt of his success), it will be the first time, in half a century that the people have triumphed over the politicians. For political combinations, fierce, malignant and unscrupulous exist both in the North and the South, and, I have no doubt, in England also, that will use every means that bad and designing men can invent to secure his defeat. Money, chicanery, falsehood and misrepresentation will do their utmost. There is no hope left the rebels now but the defeat of Mr. Lincoln. All their friends, both in the North and abroad, will bend every energy to secure this end. Do you believe, Mr. Raymond, does any man of sound judgment believe, that such men as controlled and directed the action of the Chicago Convention would have placed George B. McClellan on its platform as their candidate, had they not known that his true feelings were expressed by their utterances? Have the Guthries, and Wickliffes, and Woods, and Seymours and Vallandigham gone mad? Does not Mr. McClellan's letter of acceptance carry on its face the baseness of the trick? The platform on which he stands cries peace and humiliation. George Pendleton, from the beginning of this struggle, has been a peace man upon any terms. On the 18th of January, 1861, he said in the House of Representatives: "Let the seceding States depart in peace; let them establish their government and empire and work out their destiny according to the wisdom which God has given them." Does the record of Gen. McClellan show a precedent of such great courage as his letter manifests? Why, Sir, the moment he arrived in Washington from Western Virginia to assume command of the Army of the Potomac, he began his movements for the Presidency. For three years he has labored to elevate himself by degrading the present Executive. With 30,000 men on furloughs issued by himself and by his orders, he clamored continually for reinforcements, and was exceedingly careful to urge in all his letters, that if he failed it would not be his fault. After all this, would he risk incurring the displeasure of of those whose tool he has been?

But, Sir, I began this letter to detail to you a conversation I had recently with an Englishman, a resident merchant of Liverpool. I met him at dinner, at Bordeaux, and we traveled together to London. Mr. C. asked me if I was an Englishman. I answered that I was an American. He then inquired if from the North or South. I replied that I was a native of the South. This was a day or two after the fight between the *Kearsarge* and *Alabama*. He dilated at length upon the wrongs of the South; the certainty of her success; the means by which it would be accomplished, and his joy at the saving of Semmes and his escape from the Federals. Among the means that were to secure the success of the South, according to my English companion, was the defeat of Mr. Lincoln at the November election. I suggested that I thought it would hardly be possible that he could be defeated. I said he is the nominee of the people, and from the wonderful unanimity of the people in his favor, I take it for granted that his administration has been in keeping with the popular wish. But, said I, who can defeat him? He replied, Gen McClellan can, and that millions of dollars of English money would be sent to the United States to force gold up and to be used against Mr. Lincoln. You may rest assured that English gold will be used to corrupt the people.

English gold hired assassins to shed the blood of our fathers; but it rests with the loyal people of the North to say whether English sovereigns can secure the disruption of the country and our eternal disgrace.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
A. M. HANCOCK.

FROM HAVANA.

Towns Abandoned by the French and Occupied by the Mexicans.

Havana, Saturday, Oct. 1.

The Spanish steamer *Barcelona* arrived on the 29th and brought us papers from Vera Cruz to the 19th. We have accounts of various towns and cities abandoned by the French, or Franco-Mexicans, on the approach of the Republicans, who have in their turn taken possession of these towns and cities. Zacualtipan was abandoned by Larañaga during the night of the 29th of August on the approach of the Republicans under Kampfner, who took possession of the town on the 30th. On the 31st Larañaga attempted to surprise Kampfner, but was defeated and completely routed. Zitacuaro was abandoned by the French on the 25th, they having captured it on the 22d, and the Republicans occupied it on the 26th. Don Domingo and Thuizo are also in the possession of the Republicans. On the other hand we are told that Mejia occupies Victoria City and that the French hold Nochistlau. Monterey and Saltillo, as I have written you before, are held by the French. Quirogo, whom the French describe as one "who does not recognize the Empire, but fights the Republic," is reported to be pursuing President Juarez, who is on his way to Chihuahua. The Acapulco expedition has met with many rebuffs, it has been continually harrassed by guerrillas, and is suffering from want of food, and now we learn that the ship called *La Cordelliere*, which left San Blas for Acapulco with cattle, has lost all her cargo, owing to a heavy gale on the passage. The Emperor was expected to return to his capital on the 12th. He has been unwell from an affection of the throat, but at last accounts was well enough to enable the Empress to attend the performance of "Lucia" at the opera.

There was quite an accident at Medellin, on the evening of the 14th; the bridge of the railroad at that place gave way while a train was passing over; the locomotive, two freight and one passenger car were thrown into the river, but there were no lives lost, though this accident will prevent for a time the use of the road.

Señor Jose Gonzales Echevania, one of Juarez Ministers, died of brain fever at Fresnillo.

From Santo Domingo we have at last some news. The steamer *Cubana* came in on the 29th, with dates from Monte Christi to the 24th. The *Diario de la Marina* states that the results of the meeting of Gen. Hungaria, &c., with the Minister of Salcedo, at Guarico, are that the rebels agree to lay down their arms, and to submit to Her Majesty, the Queen, "without conditions of any kind whatever," because they are tired of war and have at last been "undeceived," that all the prisoners they hold are to be gathered at Santiago de los Cavalleros, and delivered in Monte Christi. I think one may safely place this news in quarantine. Although there can be no doubt that the Spaniards are trying to effect a peace, but that a people who have for two years been fighting and gaining at the same time, putting up with all sorts of privations, should now suddenly, when the Spaniards go to them, accept a peace, and on such terms, needs more and better proof than the *Diaro* advances. The number of prisoners is given at 300.

We are again indebted to Mr. Huertas, the purser of the steamship *Havana*, for commercial, marine and other favors. The *Havana* has a full freight, a number of passengers, and made the run from Havana in four days and a half.

ON WITH THE WAR!

Air—"Lutzen's Wild Hunt."

While afar on the field the red battle-flags fly,
And the ranks of the rebels are falling,
Oh, listen, at home, to our boys as they cry,
Oh, hark, for our heroes are calling,
"The bright stars of hope through the war-clouds appear,
And the glorious end of our struggle is near!"

Shall we stop in our course when the prize is so nigh,
When the foe is in rout and confusion?
Let our answer be, "Rebels, surrender or die!"
All else is faint-hearted delusion.
The bright stars of hope through the war-clouds appear,
And the glorious end of our struggle is near!

Shall our ranks change their front when the battle is hot,
Or seek a new leader in action?
Away with the thought, for it is (is it not?)
But the trick of a mutinous faction.
The bright stars of hope through the war-clouds appear,
And the glorious end of our struggle is near!

ROCKVILLE.

Letter from Edward Everett—West Virginia.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* publishes the following letter from Edward Everett:

Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 28, 1864.

A. W. Campbell, Wheeling, West Virginia:

My Dear Sir: The loyal people of the country have ever taken a deep interest in the fortunes of West Virginia. You may depend upon it that when the names of the States are inscribed on our banners and arches, that of West Virginia will not be omitted. We are shocked at the manner in which you were treated by the dictators at Richmond at the outbreak of the rebellion. The last utterance of Mr. Jefferson Davis which has come before the public is, that "the Confederates seceded to get rid of the rule of the majority." In the most flagrant contradiction to this profession, before the ordinance of secession had been submitted to the people of Virginia, regiments of troops were brought up from the Gulf States to overawe your citizens at the polls; and in a published letter of Mr. Senator Mason to the editor of the Winchester *Virginian*, of May 16, 1851, after a significant allusion to the presence "at Harper's Ferry and Norfolk in face of the common foe," (meaning the forces of the United States assembled under the Star-Spangled Banner) of "several thousand of the gallant sons of South Carolina, of Alabama, of Louisiana, of Georgia and Mississippi, he writes as follows: "If it be asked what are those to do who in their consciences cannot vote to separate Virginia from the United States, the answer is simple and plain: honor and duty alike require that they should not vote on the question: if they retain such opinions, they must leave the State!" What followed after this atrocious sentence of banishment against one-third of the population of Virginia, you do not need to be informed. That you instantly "seceded" when the treason was consummated at Richmond, though not exactly in the direction prescribed by the military despotism there, did not surprise us. In one of his last political speeches Mr. Webster exclaimed:

Ye men of Western Virginia, who occupy the slope from the top of the Alleghanies to the Ohio and Kentucky, what benefit do you propose to yourselves by disunion? If you secede, what do you secede from and what do you secede to? Do you look for the current of the Ohio to change and to bring you and your commerce to the tide-water of the Eastern rivers? What man in his senses can suppose that you would remain part and parcel of Virginia a month after Virginia should have ceased to be part and parcel of the United States?

There is no part of our beloved country that occupies a more interesting position than Western Virginia, and its loyal inhabitants may be sure that they have the warmest sympathy of their brethren at the North. I remain, dear sir, with great respect, very truly yours,

EDWARD EVERETT.

COUNTERFEITING IN THE ARMY.

Astounding Developments—An Army Officer Convicted of Passing Counterfeit Money.

From the National Republican.

From the great care taken by the Government to prevent the possibility of any of its notes being counterfeited by reason of the immense outlay of capital: it was deemed next to impossible that any attempts would be made to imitate them; it was said by experts that the expense would be altogether beyond the results that the most sanguine counterfeits could hope for, in return for the outlay necessary to be made, before any return could be expected. One can readily imagine, therefore, the surprise which the Government manifested when one day, not long ago, their attention was called to what appeared to be a spurious imitation of one of its recent issues.

By aid of a powerful microscope, what at first was mere conjecture became confirmed knowledge. Little hair-lines were discovered in the suspected notes that were not to be seen in the genuine, the ink presented a peculiar shade, very unlike that upon the Government issue. The paper, also, produced different results, upon chemical analysis, to the genuine notes; so that, ultimately, what had been "trifles light as air" became "confirmations strong as proofs of Holy Writ."

The fact being established, then, that counterfeit notes were *au fait accompli*, it became a question of momentous importance to discover the fountain-head from whence the impure spring flowed that was beginning to deluge the commercial world. After various efforts to "find a trail" had proved fruitless, and sagacious detectives had, in vain, essayed their skill in the great commercial cities of New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, &c., the matter was placed in the hands of Col. E. D. Baker, the chief of the Government detective force in this city.

So skillfully was the work performed that for awhile all hope of success was abandoned. At last, one day, a parcel of money was received from a sutler connected with a regiment in one of the corps of the Army of the Potomac, in which several counterfeits of each of the denominations were discovered, viz: 50 cents, $10, $20 and $50. Although so admirably executed as almost to defy detection, the unmistakable evidences were presented that stamped them at once as imitations of the real "simon pures" of Government paternity. The matter was at once placed in reliable hands, and the sutlers referred to were waited upon immediately, and, greatly to their surprise, made acquainted with the fact that had become known to the Government, viz: that counterfeiters were at work upon them.

Upon looking over the money in their safe, still further quantities were found, and in the money-drawers of their counters more was detected. Satisfying themselves that the sutlers were not the guilty parties, measures were adopted to find the really guilty, and in a little while the perseverance of the intelligent detectives was rewarded by the presentation of currency and notes, not only by privates and subalterns, but by at least one officer of the Army of the Potomac. Among those that were arrested and convicted are the following: Privates Meyer, Cridley, and Charles Miller, (the latter belonged to the Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers;) Sergt. Lind, (sentenced at Culpepper to have four months of his pay stopped,) Sergt. Amos, Fifty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Ex-Lieut. John Wilson, of Bedford, Penn., and last, but not least, Capt. McDonald, of Co. D, First Pennsylvania Cavalry—the latter being found to be most culpable of all; in fact, most of the others being mere tools in his hands.

It appears that only a few weeks previous to his entering the service, he emigrated to this country from England, although it has been discovered that the counterfeiting was mainly executed in the West.

Great credit is due to Gen. Patrick, Provost-Marshal-General, and to the indefatigable exertions of his assistant, Col. Sharp, for the successful results that have been achieved. Not only have the guilty parties been arrested and punished, but such a thorough overhauling of their transactions has been made, that the Government has obtained possession of the most minute particulars, and has taken such steps to prevent further violations of law as to lead to the belief, of the utter impossibility of further depredations by this gang, at least. It has also had the further effect of putting them on their guard against attempts in any other quarters.

Fatal Hatchway Accident.—John E. H Barnes, aged 22 years, a native of Ireland, residing a No. 1 Depau-place, went on board the steamship *City of Baltimore*, on Friday evening last, to visit some friends. In passing along the upper-deck in the dark, he accidentally fell into an open hatchway, and was precipitated a distance of about 40 feet into the hold. His injuries were so serious that he died soon after at the New-York Hospital.

Bear Hunting in Minnesota.

From the Anoka (Minn.) Star.

Our usually quiet village has been for the past week the theatre of unusual excitement in consequence of the unprecedented frequency of bear sights and sounds. From a careful compilation of reports during the week we find that some sixty-four of the bruin species have been seen within the area of about one mile from our public square. The number actually killed during the time, averages only about one each day. According to the reports, very many have been pursued by men and boys with every conceivable kind of weapon. The unprecedented frequency of these monster beasts in our neighborhood is really becoming alarming, and it may be well for parents to be very cautious about allowing their children to stray away from home in search of plums, as is quite usual at this season of the year.

From every street corner, says the St. Cloud *Democrat*, the cry is still they come. Scarcely a team comes in from the country but brings a defunct bruin or his pelt. In fact, it seems as though all the bears outside of Wall-street have congregated in and around St. Cloud, but whether it is a convention called together to discuss the financial topics of the day, or to adopt some plan to prevent the further encroachments of the white man, we are unable to tell. At any rate, they bring the entire family, including young and old, and the result is that bears are as plenty as prairie gophers, and far less timid. Messrs. Davis and Marble, of Boston, and Holes and Dunton, of this place, killed seven bears and two deer near Briggs Lake. Messrs. Elwell and Abell killed four while on a trip to Granite City. They have been seen by stage passengers near the roadside between this city and Clearwater.

A young gentleman from St. Paul, coming into Hudson on Tuesday, from the Willow River road, says the St. Paul *Pioneer*, discovered the fresh trail of four bears on the road in the border of the village, and informed the citizens of the fact. In a short time a number of hunters were on the track of the "varmints," and before two hours they found them in a clump of woods near the mouth of Willow River, and not more than half a mile from the Court-house in Hudson. The old bear and two cubs were killed; the other cub escaped. Towards evening, in chasing the escaped cub, which was wounded, the hunters found the trail of four other bears, which it was proposed to hunt yesterday. The sport was interesting, and occasioned a good deal of excitement in Hudson. Within the past ten days a number of bears have been seen within a few miles of Hudson, along Willow River.

We were informed last evening that Gen. Washburn, on going out to his stable yesterday morning, discovered a bear in a tree near his residence, and shot at him with a rifle and then with a shot gun. The bear, though wounded, would not come down from the tree, even when stones and sticks were thrown at him, until a man climbed the tree and pushed him off the limb he was hanging to with a pole. When the bear dropped he was surrounded and then captured by throwing a noose over his head.

The Minneapolis *State Atlas* states that four bears were recently treed and shot in that neighborhood, and notices depredations by the varmints in other localities.

A Strange Case—A Theft Which Was No a Crime.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Oct. 4.

About two months ago a negro named Louis Stratton deposited in the banking-house of Gilmore, Dunlap & Co. a bag containing $3,000 in gold, subject to the order of Stratton. A few days ago one Wm. Allen appeared at the Mayor's office, and caused a warrant to be issued for the arrest of Stratton, charging him with the larceny of $3,000 in gold, the property of John G. Barret. In the testimony which was adduced the following facts were made apparent.

John G. Barrett, whose money had been stolen, is a resident of Louisville, and was the owner of a slave named Louis Stratton, who some months ago robbed his master of his gold and of his servant at the same time, and came to this city. A search, continued for some months, failed to discover the money, but the persistent efforts of Barrett finally unearthed him here.

Upon being made aware of the charge upon which he had been arrested, through the advice of his attorney, Stratton pleaded guilty to taking the money, but set up the defence that he had been guilty of no crime. A slave, who in Kentucky steals his master's property, is not deemed guilty of larceny. He had committed no offence against the laws of Ohio, and was charged with none. The repeal of the Fugitive Slave Law prevented his return to his master under its provisions, and a requisition from Gov. Bramlette could not reach him for the reason above stated. After a long examination of the case, it was finally dismissed.

The Five Points Mission.—The new chapel, 40 feet front by 100 feet deep, which has recently been added to the Five Points House of Industry, will be opened for religious services at three o'clock this afternoon. Addresses will be made by the Rev. L. M. Pease and Rev. Dr. Barry, of Jersey City. A sermon will be preached by the Superintendent.

A Pickpocket Caught.—Edward Gilmore, a young man, whom the Police say is a notorious pickpocket, was arrested yesterday afternoon, by Detective Bennett, on the charge of attempting to pick the pockets of several citizens in front of the Times' Building. He was taken before Justice Hogan and committed for examination.

American Bible Society.

The stated meeting of the Managers was held at the Bible House, Astor Place, on Thursday, the 6th inst, at 3½ P. M., William Whitlock, Jr., Esq., one of the Vice Presidents, in the chair.

The decease of Rev. Dr. Potts, a member of one of the standing committees, was announced, whereupon the Rev. Dr. Krebs read the 90th Psalm, and offered prayer.

Nine new auxiliaries were recognized; of which six are in West Virginia, two in Iowa, and one in Kansas.

Secretary Taylor gave an account of an interesting conference of the Agents of the Society for the Western States, which was held in Chicago.

Various interesting communications were presented from agents of the Society and other gentlemen in regard to the progress of the work. The accounts from Mexico, South America, and Egypt, were particularly favorable and gratifying. Pleasing accounts were received as to the openings for the Bible in Austria and Russia, showing a slow, though steady, improvement.

The subject of electrotyping the old Slavic and the Slavic and Bulgarian Testaments, and the Arabic Scriptures of various forms and descriptions, was discussed, and deferred for further consideration.

A letter was read from Rev. H. S. Kepler, of Richmond, Va., in regard to a grant of books, which was made, for the supply of Federal prisoners and distribution in Richmond.

Grants of books were made for military hospitals at Elmira; for supplying prisoners of war at Port Delaware; to the Protestant Episcopal depository at Richmond, for Federal prisoners in the Libby prison, and others; for military hospitals and camps at Washington, D.C.; to the Methodist Book Concern at Cincinnati, Ohio, in the German language; a small grant for Liberia, Africa, several grants for poor Sunday schools in localities where we have no auxiliaries; and eight volumes in raised letters for the blind. The entire number of volumes granted is 32,165, besides a grant of fifty dollars' worth to supply a poor county in the West.

American and Foreign Bible Society.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of this Society, held on the 6th inst., at their rooms, No. 116 Nassau-street, Rev. E. T. Hiscox, D. D., President, in the chair, suitable notice was taken of the lamented death of one of its members, Rev. Duncan Dunbar, late of this City, and for many years an active member of the Society and its Board of Directors.

The report of the Treasurer was regarded as quite encouraging, showing a very happy increase of receipts, and a fair balance in hand.

Among the numerous applications for Bibles and Testaments, we observed not a few from our soldiers in the field, which proves most conclusively that, while these men are harnessed with weapons of death, the "Word of the Lord" is not overlooked.

In addition to supplying these applications, the board very readily donated large numbers of Scriptures for distribution at various points of our country. Appropriations were made for rebel prisoners confined at Elmira, in this State, colored schools at Beaufort, S. C., freedmen at Washington and Alexandria, Va., Sunday-schools in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Nebraska and various other States.

Sailors in our naval and merchant service, together with hospitals and camps in the South and near our City, were not overlooked. In addition to this action, the Board manifested a strong desire to accomplish its full work in the fields of Burmah.

A number of applications from missionaries in India were read, inviting its coöperation in that distant part of the world; and previous to adjournment appointed a committee to consult and report as to *how* this could be more largely and satisfactorily carried out.

The American Board.

THE WORK IT HAS DONE THE LAST YEAR.

The fifty-fifth annual meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions commenced at Worcester, Mass., Oct. 4. The attendance was very large. The meetings were held in Mechanics' Hall.

The opening meeting commenced at 4 P. M. Rev. Dr. Hopkins, President of Williams College, presided. Prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Childs of Vermont. Rev. Mr. Pettengill was appointed Assistant Recording Secretary.

Rev. Dr. Worcester read the minutes of the last meeting. An abstract of the annual report was then presented by Rev. Mr. Treat. It states that seven corporate members have died during the year. Ten persons have entered upon the missionary work and sixteen have returned to their fields of labor during the year. Only two young men are now under appointment. The income from the year was $531,983 77. The expenditures $522,164 32. Balance in the Treasury Sept. 1, $3,834 44. Brief reports were also given of each of the missions under the care of the board. They generally reported the missions to be in a prosperous condition. The number of missions is 23; stations, 111; out-stations, 212. Number of laborers sent from this country, 328; whole number of laborers, 1068. Pages printed last year, 27,486,573. Number of churches, 166; church members, 23,647; added during the year, 522; whole number of pupils in the educational department, 10,217. A special service of thanksgiving and praise was recommended on account of the deliverance of the board from its threatened financial embarrassments. The legacies of last year amounted to over $60,000. The Western churches have made an advance of 70 per cent. the past year. In Northern New-England an advance of 40 per cent. has been made; in Rhode Island 140 per cent. The permanent fund is $100,500. The committee are unable to say what amount will be needed for the board for the ensuing year. They will make it the subject of a special communication as early as possible.

After reading the report the Board took a recess until 7½ P. M.

In the Evening Rev. Dr. Condit, of Auburn, Theological Seminary, preached the annual sermon, taking as his text Phillipians, 2; 15, 16: "Among whom ye shine as lights in the world, holding forth the word of life." Light and darkness aptly represent two opposite states of life and death. Christianity is a source of life. It requires an experience of the *Word* to develop it. The development of this life is the object of the church; and the philosophy of missions is the extension and spreading of the life of the church.

1. The nature of Faith impels to its promulgation.
2. The sympathy of the church with Christ prompts to proclaim the life of the gospel.
3. Love to man gives extension to the life of the church.
4. Desire for the glory of God, as a principle of Church life, has its fitting development in the work of missions.

At the same time a meeting was in progress in Washburn Hall, which was addressed by Rev. W. E. Dodge, of this city, Rev. Henry Jessup, of Beirut, Syria, and Rev. Mr. Walker, of Diabeker.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 8, 1864.

$500	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	105⅜	475	N. Y. Cen.	114⅜
1,000	do	105¾	200	do ... s15	114⅜
10,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20's C.	107¼	100	do	114¾
18,000	do	107⅜	200	do ... s15	114
4,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	95	100	do	114¼
7,000	Treas. N. 7 3-10s,		100	Hud. Riv. R.	114¾
	Oct. & Apr.	104	100	do ... s10	114⅝
13,000	U.S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	94¼	400	do	114⅝
53,000	do	94½	200	do	114¼
10,000	do	94½	300	do ... s30	114
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '72	117	100	do	114
2,000	Mich. 6s. '73	100	100	do ... b10	114
2,000	Mo. State 6s	61	600	do	113¾
10,000	do ... b10	61	800	Reading R.	119
20,000	O. & M. Cer.	35½	1500	do	119½
10,000	do	35¾	500	do	119⅝
25,000	do	35	500	do	119⅝
20,000	do ... b10	35¼	600	do ... s30	119
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	112	100	M. S. & N. I.	63
5,000	Al. & T. H. 2d M. P.	90	100	do ... b30	62
5,000	Alt. & Ter. In.	82	700	do	61½
5,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	94½	100	do ... b30	61¾
10,000	To. & W. 1 M. Ex.	100	1500	do	61¾
5,000	Ch. & Alt. S. F.	99	200	do	61¼
2,000	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	59	1100	do	61
5	Metropolitan Bank	112	200	Ill. Cen. R.	115
200	Quicksilver M. Co.	77¼	200	do	114⅞
150	Mariposa M. Co.	32¾	200	do ... s10	115
300	do	32¼	200	do	114¾
400	do	32	2800	do ... s3	114
20,000	Amer. Gold	200½	500	Clev. & Pitts. R.	100
3,000	do	200	400	do	99¾
100	Canton Co.	29⅜	100	do ... s10	99
500	Cum. Coal Pref.	52	600	do	99
100	do ... b10	52	1000	Chi. & N. W.	39
100	do	51⅛	300	do	39¼
600	do	51	100	do	39½
500	do ... s10	51	200	do	39¾
100	do ... b10	51⅛	700	do	40
100	do	51⅛	200	Chi. & N. W. Pref.	75⅜
100	do	51⅛	300	do	75¼
1000	Erie Railway	93	100	do	74
300	do ... b30	93¼	100	do ... b30	74½
500	do	92¾	200	Cle. & Tol. R.	103
100	do ... s10	92¼	800	Chi. & R. I. R.	90
1100	do	92½	200	do	89¾
100	do ... s10	92¼	300	do	89¾
1200	do	92¼	150	Chi., Bur. & Q. R.	118
4900	do	92	50	Mil. & Pr. du C. R.	46
500	do	91⅞	400	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	94
200	do ... s10	91¾	300	do	94½
100	do ... s30	91⅜	200	do	95
200	Mich. Cen. R.	118	100	Alt. & T. H. Pref.	68

Saturday, Oct. 8—P. M.

The price of Gold fell off 3 ℔ cent. to-day. The speculation in the Gold Rooms opened at 202½, fell to 196½, and left off at 2½ o'clock 197½ ℔ cent. The export demand is on a very limited scale. The shipments of Gold and Silver of all sorts amount to only $187,412, and for the whole week $287,758. The Customs demand is about a hundred thousand dollars ℔ day.

The price of Money to the Stock Brokers is steady at 7 ℔ cent. at call, with a fair employment at the close of the week.

The excitement in the Railway speculation on the Stock Exchange, to-day, was less marked than on Friday. The new *Bull* party, inaugurated a few days ago, are understood to have realized heavily on their first purchases of Erie on yesterday's buoyant market, and the chief buyers of Reading, of late, are also said to have availed of the same market. The general list partially felt the effect of these heavy sales on Friday afternoon, and more seriously to-day, the decline being 2@2½ ℔ cent.—but the market after the first (and only Saturday) Board closed up rather steady than otherwise.

The following quotations were made at 2½ o'clock as compared with Friday afternoon.

	Frid.	Sat.		Frid.	Sat.
U. S. 6s, 1881	105⅜	105⅜	Mich. Southern	66	62
U. S. 5-20's	107¾	107⅜	Illinois Cen.	117½	115
N. Y. Central	115⅜	114¾	Pittsburgh	100	95½
Erie	94	92	Fort Wayne	96½	93¾
Erie Preferred	100	100	Rock Island	93	89¾
Hudson	116¾	114¾	Reading	122	119½
Canton	30	29	Quicksilver	78½	77¾
Treas. Cer., new	94¾	94½	Cum'land Coal	54½	51
Northwest	40¾	39	Mariposa	35¼	33
Ohio & M. Certfs	35¾	34⅛	N. West Pref.	75	73¾

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan	112	Bank of No. Amer.	102
Mechanics'	112	Metropolitan	112
Union	115	Imp. and Traders'	100
Mechanics & Traders	120	Commonwealth	100
American Exchange	116	Grocers'	110
Bank of the Republic	98		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s	112	Al. & T. H. 2ds, Income	81
Erie 1st, '68	105	Chi. & N. W. 1sts	94½
Erie 2ds, '79	112	Del. L. & W. 2ds	118
Erie 3ds, '83	113	Tol. & Wab. ext.	101
Erie 4ths, '80	105	Tol. & Wab. 1sts	101
Erie 5ths, '88	105	Mil. & P. du Ch. 1sts	110
Harlem 3ds '68	102	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1sts	109
Mich. C. new, 1sts	120	Pitts, Ft. W. & C. 2ds	103
Chi., B. & Quincy	120	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	100
Mich. S. & N. Ind. S.F.	103	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	90
Ill. Cen., '75	115	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	87
Al. & T. H. 1sts	100	Chi. & Alt. 1sts	103
Al. & T. H. 2d Pref.	96	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	99

The following are the chief items in the quarterly report of the Leather Manufacturers' Bank, of this City, to Sept. 24:

Loans and Discounts		$2,191,617
United States Securities		367,961
Specie		285,764
Legal Tender		510,013
Miscellaneous		144,329
Total		$3,499,755
Capital	$600,000	
Surplus	300,513	
Net Deposits	2,504,607	
Miscellaneous	94,635	—$3,499,755

The following are the chief items in the quarterly report of the Fulton Bank, of this City, made to the Bank Department, as on the 24th September:

Loans and Discounts		$407,998
United States Securities		2,052,920
Legal Tender		664,567
Specie		480,467
Miscellaneous		216,648
Total		$3,822,598
Capital	$600,000	
Surplus	269,377	
Deposits, net	2,908,407	
Miscellaneous	44,814	—$3,822,598

The week's imports of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of only $735,179, against $1,593,614, the corresponding week of last year. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	791	$195,515	329	$131,122	899	$329,449
Mf. of Cot'n	56	13,196	114	38,234	106	36,502
Mf. of Silk	282	111,257	17	14,099	129	124,771
Mf. of Flax	515	105,742	307	94,572	183	41,380
Miscellan's	40	15,726	569	15,656	34	21,202
Total	1,684	$441,496	1,336	$293,683	1,351	$623,313
Total entered		293,683	Total marketed			441,496
		$735,179				$1,064,809

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $5,827,271 13; for customs, $101,000; payments, $6,714,358 45; on account of loan; $170,000; balance, $29,083,956 22

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY OCT. 9, 1864.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

The Times Review of McClellan.

Revised from the series of articles published during the months of February, March and April last. A most effective Campaign Document. For sale at the *Times* Counting Room. Price 25 cents per copy.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A dispatch from Secretary Stanton gives the particulars of a rebel assault, on Friday, upon Gen. Butler's lines, the repulse of the enemy after a severe engagement, and the brilliant action of Gen. Birney, who drove them to their inner line of intrenchments around Richmond. It appears that the rebels, about 7 o'clock, Friday morning, made an unexpected and vigorous attack on the cavalry of Gen. Kautz, and drove them, inflicting a small loss of men, but capturing his artillery. The enemy then swept down the intrenchments upon Gen. Birney, by whom they were repulsed with heavy loss. At 3 P. M., Gen. Butler assumed the offensive, sending Gen. Birney, with two Divisions, up the Darbytown road. The enemy retreated, and Gen. Birney occupied the ground from which Kautz had been driven in the morning. The rebels were compelled to retire within their inner line of intrenchments, where they were held by Gen. Birney.

Everything is reported quiet in front of Petersburgh. No fighting had taken place at last accounts, with the exception of occasional skirmishing between our cavalry and rebel scouting parties prowling around the flanks of the army.

No later intelligence has been received from the other departments.

GENERAL NEWS.

Produce and Merchandise were generally quiet and depressed on Saturday. Flour fell off 15c. @25c. ₩ bbl.; Wheat, 3c.@5c.; Corn, 4c.@6c.; Oats, 2c. ₩ bushel; New Mess Pork, 25c. ₩ bbl., with a light business. Cotton was heavy and drooping, as were also Groceries, Hides, Leather, Oils, Wool, Tallow and Tobacco. Freights were quite dull, with 440 vessels of all classes in port.

It will be seen by an advertisement in another column, that the trips of the Overland Mail coaches to California are to be resumed forthwith, under efficient military protection.

On Wednesday, Gen. Hooker was introduced by ex-Gov. Wright at the Indiana State Fair, now being held at Indianapolis. He thanked the people for their kind reception, and, in soldier phrase, told how the soldiers appreciate the results of such occasions as the one they had met to inaugurate. He was particularly severe on traitors in the rear, and said the army was all right. He said in substance, what he remarked in conversation in the forenoon, that the defeat of Gov. Morton would be a public calamity, and not less disastrous than a defeat in the field. He said he hoped the people of Indiana would never allow it to be done.

Generals Newton and Hascall, commanding divisions in the Twenty-third and Fourth Army Corps, have arrived at Nashville, en route for the North on brief furloughs.

The Council of War recently convened at New-Orleans for the examination of the rebel Gen. Page, charged with destroying the works, armament and munitions of Fort Morgan after he had surrendered, has acquitted him. The findings of the council were approved by Gen. Canby.

Maj.-Gen. George B. McClellan arrived in Middletown, Conn., on Thursday. He will spend some days with Joseph Alsop, Esq.

The attendance at the meeting of the American Board, in Worcester, was the largest ever known. A resolution was adopted to raise $600,000 during the coming year.

The returns of the election in Delaware, on Tuesday last, for Judges and Assessors, are published in the Wilmington papers of Friday. In Wilmington, the Union party carried every ward, obtaining a majority of 305. The vote of the State was as follows: Newcastle County, 40 Democratic majority; Kent County, 876 Democratic majority; and Sussex County, 400 Democratic majority. Total majority for the Democrats, 1,316.

On Friday, in the Prize Court at Philadelphia, the claim made to a portion of the cargo of the prize steamer *Chatham* was heard and dismissed. It was alleged on the part of the claimant that he was a loyal citizen of Georgia, and that he had turned his Confederate money into cotton, and watched an opportunity to put it on board the *Chatham*, which ran the blockade. The decision adverse to the claim was made on the ground that no article of commerce can be passed out of a blockading port without rendering them liable to confiscation.

Five of the Columbia County alleged insurgents have arrived at Harrisburgh under guard, from Fort Warren. Their names are John McHenry, Commissioner of the County; Daniel McHenry, Treasurer of the County; Samuel Kline, John Rautz and F. Smith, citizens. They will be tried by the Special Military Commission now sitting at Harrisburgh, and which is organized as follows: Brig.-Gen. O. S. Ferry, President; Capt. Frank Wessels, Judge-Advocate; Col. C. M. Prevost, Sixteenth P. V. R. C., and Capt. J. Q. Pfeifer, Two Hundred and Second P. V.

The United States screw frigate *Idaho* was successfully launched from the yard of Henry Steers, at Greenpoint, yesterday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. A large number of distinguished United States and foreign naval officers were present as spectators.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says: "Ex-Gov. Reuben Wood, 'the tall Cuyahoga chief,' died at his residence in Rockport, on the 1st inst. Gov. Wood was in public office a number of years—first as State Senator, then as District Judge, then Supreme Judge, and subsequently Governor of the State for two years—serving most of the first term under the old Constitution, and being reëlected the first Governor under the new Constitution. His last public office was that of Consul to Valparaiso, since which he has been in retirement."

The Receiver of Taxes has the personal estate tax-books in his possession, and will begin to-morrow to receive payments of taxes on such estate. The real estate tax-books will be given over to the Receiver in the course of a week.

The Union County Convention met last night and nominated John W. Farmer for Sheriff, and Andrew Wellmann for Supervisor.

The Committee of Conference from the Judiciary Conventions, also agreed upon a ticket.

The Conference Committees appointed by the Union Central and Union General Committees County Convention, met last night and agreed to divide the ticket, each party to present names for the offices falling to their share. This will present a consolidated Union ticket.

The steamship *Ariel*, from New-Orleans Oct. 2, arrived at [illegible] yesterday afternoon.

Is It So?—One of the responsible news reporters with the Army of the Potomac, was last week permitted to forward a dispatch, containing a charge which, we assume, the military authorities believed to be true. The charge is, that at the point on Grant's left, where the Ninth Corps operated on Saturday week, the bodies of the Union soldiers that fell in battle were completely stripped, and many of them mutilated besides. Some, it is added, presented an appearance which indicated that they were the bodies of wounded men who had been murdered. Accusations of this sort should not be lightly made. There is exasperation enough now in the loyal ranks—looking to Libby and to Andersonville. Let us hope to be spared the record of a further accumulation of such horrors. Our men, thank Heaven! still fight as true and brave soldiers ought to fight. Let us pray they may not be tempted to do otherwise.

The War and the Lessons of Providence.

It is not often that a daily journal feels it appropriate to present religious reflections to the public. But there are occasionally in human history great crises of affairs which make it proper for all men to dwell on the religious considerations they suggest.

Philosophers as well as religious believers recognize under human affairs great moral forces, and now and then these are made so grandly manifest that all men, whether devout or skeptic, reverentially call them "Providence." Probably no revolution, nor any series of events in all history, ever presented so superb a manifestation of the unseen and eternal forces—the Power above human affairs—as this American Revolution of the middle of the Nineteenth Century. In ordinary revolutions of State and reforms of opinions, the great truths lying beneath, or the powers controlling, are not beheld by cotemporaneous observers. It needs a generation—sometimes several centuries—to appreciate the meaning of a revolution. Not so with this. We can see, as if it were written in lines of light on the clouds, that a great injustice done to a very ignorant and despised race, was the sole and only cause for this fearful war. But for the wrong inflicted on the miserable African, this great Republic would have marched on for uncounted centuries in its magnificent career of wealth, power and happiness. There was no other earthly ground for a divergence of interests and feelings between North and South. It was not—looking at the matter in its deepest aspects—the Abolitionists that made the war, nor any particular set of men on either side. There were moral forces, driving on the embattled hosts—forces of evil on one side, forces of good on the other. It was the deception, the treachery, the hauteur, the cruelty, the outrageous dishonor, bred of slavery, which first separated the Northern mind from the Southern, and prepared it for war. It was the vices of a system of wrong whose necessities urged on the Southern leaders to a suicidal struggle. There were ambitious leaders in one party, and fanatics for human rights in the other, no doubt, but these were the mere puppets in the hands of the great forces for good and evil which urged both on by a power irresistible as fate. The habits and aspirations bred of Liberty must, of necessity, clash forever more with the habits and ideas born of Slavery.

Through this War, we have seemed borne along on currents invisible and resistless.

The amazing power developed by the Free States has arisen from no influence of an individual. No leader has garnered the hopes and patriotism of the people about himself. The inspiration of the nation has had no personal source, nor its ardent devotion any personal object. We have all followed an idea. It is for a form unseen, intangible and ideal, that our young men for three weary years have marched with victorious banners over mountains and valleys, and have stained with their life-blood a hundred battle fields—even the glorious form of Liberty.

Our victories and our defeats have evidently been in hands above our own. Had we won the first battle of Bull Run, crushed the rebellion and patched up a hollow peace, we should have had but a few years quiet, when again the fierce storm of civil war would have burst forth, and perhaps with our own communities still more disorganised. The great evil of oppression would have still survived.

As fast as the nation rose to the great height of the moral question, we were granted victories. The continuing struggle as it developed the incredible barbarity and meanness and personal dishonor of Slavery, awoke a revolution of opinion here—and, along side with the progress of our armies, has been going on a grander progress of ideas at the North, until now the great masses of the Free States are forever committed to the opposition to and destruction of the accursed system of oppression.

Defeats were never permitted to go too far. How easily could Beauregard have taken Washington, in July, 1861, and how certainly would the *Merrimac*, had the *Monitor* been delayed 48 hours, have destroyed our fleet and inflicted incalculable damage! What a little chance preserved McClellan's fleet, with their invaluable human cargo, from this monster! What a mere hand's-breadth lay between us and a war with England in 1861-62! How slight an accident might have given Lee the victory at Gettysburgh and thrown open the whole North to him! Not that any one of these disasters would have prostrated the Free States. No! They have too much pluck and endurance for that; but such great calamities might have secured the ultimate independence of the Confederacy and the permanence of Slavery. Then came our victories; but never so complete, as to tempt us to forget the great moral wrong which had brought all these calamities on us.

We are breaking the chains of Slavery day by day, and yet it is rather, as if we were the implements in some great Master's hand, than of our own free volition. The South are offering houses and lands, wealth and cattle, children and fathers, in a huge, fearful, bloody sacrifice on the altar of Slavery, not because they care for it so much, but because the evil forces of a great wrong drive them on. They will not make Peace till the last fetter is broken, not because they love Slavery better than all things on earth, but because the necessities of the case compel—because Providence has determined that in no other way should the war be closed.

Whatever Chicago Conventions may vote, a higher Court has decided that for us, too, there shall be no peace or armistice, exceptt through Liberty. Whatever we may propose on this question the higher powers evidently show to us that there is no escape to this nation except through doing justice—the uttermost, exactest justice.

New Difficulties in the Mexican Empire—Ingratitude of the Emperor.

Whatever may be the real basis of the late reports from Mexico, as to the varying fortunes of the Republican and Franco-Imperial armies, there is no longer room to question that serious troubles threaten the dominions of Maximilian—troubles of a kind that superficial observers would barely have anticipated—troubles, moreover, which betoken evil days in the future for the new dynasty, and all that appertains thereto.

Repeatedly, we have had hints through the Mexican correspondents of the French Press here, that things were not moving along in that harmonious way so essential to the consolidation of the new Government; that is, as between the French officials, civil and military, and the more trusted and confidential advisers of Maximilian. One intelligent correspondent, who has, we believe, some official standing in the new Empire, necessarily writes under reserve. But the correspondent of another French journal, who has had great opportunities for observation, and who writes under no official restrictions, blurts out the truth at much length as to the real cause and operation of the difficulties.

Primarily, the Emperor Maximilian, and the Empress Charlotte, are ungrateful. They have Austrians and Belgians in their secret councils and occupying posts of trust and confidence, to the exclusion of the French officials nominated at the Court of the Tuileries. The nationality of the French is regarded in itself as a sufficient ground for suspicion and disfavor. Maximilian, who was gracious enough toward the French officials on the voyage from Trieste to Vera Cruz, no sooner got seated, as he supposed, firmly on the throne of the Montezumas, than he began to snub his French friends. Some of them are still dangling about, in second-rate Mexican hotels, sadly out at elbows, not to mention patent-leather boots, while they see the Lady Charlotte's favorites from Brussels promoted to high honor, and reaping rich emoluments. Two French financiers, Bades and Costa, who came out several months ago to put the customs arrangements in something like workable order, are packing up their traps with the view of getting back to Paris as quickly as possible, having been cruelly snubbed in the execution of their laborious duties.

More serious even than these outcroppings of trouble is the report that Gen. Bazaine himself—Napoleon's Commander-in-Chief—has had some violent altercations with His Majesty, the new Emperor, and has addressed a letter to his Imperial master in Paris, to say, in plain and emphatic terms, that Maximilian is putting on airs; that he fails to remember that he is still dependent—dependent upon France, dependent upon Gen. Bazaine—dependent upon Gen. Bazaine's army. The indignant Lieutenant of Napoleon furthermore asks for instructions to meet the untoward crisis. And until these instructions come to hand, Bazaine has, in the meantime, issued an order for the French troops to hold themselves in readiness to retire from the capital to some of the outlying provinces, leaving the palace and its occupants to the care and protection of an unreliable body of native Mexican troops. It is said, that if the threat conveyed in this order is carried into execution, Bazaine will retire to Sonora, and that that Province will be occupied by the French army as a guarantee for the payment of the Mexican debt. This last measure, according to the French authority which we quote, is likely to be rendered necessary by the outrageous partiality already shown by the new sovereigns toward people of all other nationalities, to the disparagement of the French. "The Austrians and other Germans, the Italians of Venetia, and the Hungarians, all subjects of the brother of the Emperor—the Belgians, the countrymen of the Empress Charlotte, the Irish zealous Catholics, the English creditors of the new Empire, *even the North Americans*, gather the fruits of the new order of things." Everything, everybody, indeed, seems to be favored by the newly imported dynasty, to the exclusion of the French. And we cannot, therefore, wonder that things are hastening to a crisis.

It probably does not strike the narrator of these grievances, that even if things are really as they are represented to be, the Emperor of the French and his agents are merely reaping the reward which has been universally meted out from the very beginning of human history to over-zealous friendship. There is no power so little grateful, to-day, to France as Italy, which the Emperor Napoleon claims to have recreated, and reintroduced to a front seat in the councils of nations. From Turin to Palermo the popular feeling is one of universal distrust, when France or French policy is even whispered. Cavour, himself, was the embodiment of this feeling. His policy was to withdraw his country and his Government from dependence upon France, and to cultivate close political alliance with communities better grounded in the principles and practice of constitutional liberty. He succeeded in concealing his peculiar aversion to French dictation or French counsel. But his whole heart and soul revolted against his countrymen being released from the overbearing despotism of Austria, to become the mere creatures and playthings of any foreign potentate, however adventurous, and however apparently magnanimous.

Surely, this lesson must recur to the memory of Napoleon, when he learns from Gen. Bazaine that his excess of friendship and zeal in the "regeneration" of Mexico is meeting a similar return to that which rewarded his efforts at Magenta and Solferino.

Early's Losses in the Shenandoah—Rebel Confessions.

On the day that Sheridan moved across Opequan Creek against Early, the rebel correspondent of the *World*, with singular maladroitness, announced that the Confederate General was intrenched in impregnable positions around Bunker Hill with 27,000 men. The same rebel, having recovered from the effect of Sheridan's untimely movement, has made his appearance again, to announce that Lee had been able to send 20,000 men, under Longstreet, to Early's support. Longstreet, we are further told, has been put in command of the Confederate army thus combined—consisting in all of 35,000 men.

We do not expect an apocalyptic writer of this class to be entirely up in figures like ordinary reporters. But we may be permitted to remind him that as Early had 27,000 men securely intrenched around Winchester on the morning of the 19th of September, and as Longstreet's 20,000 added to this force would make it 47,000, there must be a few absentees to be accounted for. In fact, the number missing would appear to reach twelve thousand. This may not be a serious loss to the Confederacy; but as it happens to be a loss lacking but little of half Early's invincibles, it deserves at least a passing mention at the hands of the historian.

Consulting this Confederate authority further, we find that Longstreet has adopted the strategy of refusing to fight any more battles in the Shenandoah Valley. The fact in itself is not surprising. But the reasons offered for Longstreet's policy are, if anything, rather singular. It seems that the Valley still overflows with the abundance of the harvest just reaped in it. East of the Blue Ridge, however, from Charlottesville northward, is a hungry waste, where no provisions for man or beast are to be found. By enticing Sheridan into this famine-stricken region, Longstreet effectually cuts off his antagonist's supplies, since he cannot bring them out of the Valley through the mountain gaps, and there is no railway east of the Ridge by which he can get them direct from the Potomac. The strategy herein developed would be less liable to be impugned if it did not happen that Longstreet, at Charlottesville and Brown's Gap, leaves a longer line of communication open to attack even than his antagonist, supposing that Sheridan is compelled to make Winchester his base.

More than half the captures from Early's army (12,000 armed men, by the admissions of the Confederate reporter) have been the special fruits of Sheridan's cavalry organization. That arm in the Valley is to-day as powerful in numbers, as efficient for service, as eager for the fray, as it was on the morning when it started out from Martinsburgh to Darkesville, and before night was far on its way to Strasburgh, with six thousand rebel prisoners in its rear. Is Longstreet weak enough to suppose that the lines of road over which his supplies must come from Richmond will remain unbroken and perfectly secure, while Torbert and Custer and Merritt keep the saddle? If he is of this mind, then he will live to learn quite as much as Early has learned within the last eighteen days. Even if Longstreet has with him thirty-five thousand men at Brown's Gap and Charlottesville, one-third of them are the cowering, fugitive remnants of an army cut up and demoralized by an incontinent flight of one hundred and thirty miles.

The Copperhead Peace party, we fear, need stronger moral support than Longstreet's reporter is able to furnish. Let us recommend another strategic movement. Sheridan is neither going to starve nor retreat for the present.

The Aggressions of Spain in the Pacific.

A curious chapter has just been added to the history of the Spanish aggressions on the territorial independence of Peru. The private Secretary of M. Salazar, Her Catholic Majesty's late Special Commissioner to the Peruvian Government, it seems, took occasion some time ago to quarrel with his master. And, either to revenge himself upon the Ex-Envoy, or desiring to give an honest version of the difficulty with Peru, he has published a book. The story told therein is not only entertaining, but apparently authentic. The trouble is not over, and we must not lose sight of the consideration that, apart from any political interest we have in seeing the independence of a sister Republic vindicated, we cannot afford to view with indifference the seizure of a property valued at one hundred and twelve millions of pounds sterling, on such a pretext as the agents of her Catholic Majesty put forward.

The origin of the difficulty was altogether trumpery in its character. A wealthy Peruvian landowner, residing at Palambo, finding labor in his district scarce and dear, undertook to import a number of colonists from Spain, to aid him in bringing his estates under cultivation for cotton-growing purposes. Difficulties were thrown in his way by the Government of Madrid; but, ultimately, some seventy emigrants of the kind wanted, found their way to Palambo. Everything went along smoothly till the 4th of August, 1863, when a party of native Peruvians and the new settlers determined to have a pitched battle, to bring the secret grievances they had harbored against each other to a positive issue.

The result of the fight was not very serious on either side. Each party had one killed and some four or five wounded. The story, however, was purposely exaggerated into a fearful tale of blood. The Spanish settlers were represented as having been the victims of an atrocious conspiracy, in which the number of the assailants was vastly magnified. Thereupon, the Spanish Government determined to send a special envoy to make an inquest into the affair, and that was the beginning of M. Salazar's mission.

The subsequent acts of this functionary have been already set forth in terms of sufficient distinctness. But the details supplied in the narrative of his private Secretary, furnish an accumulation of evidence that M. Salazar was selected by his Government for the Peruvian mission, for the express purpose of instituting a quarrel which would appear to justify the seizure of the guano islands. When the Peruvian Government gently reminded him that, as his credentials as "Commissary"—the title by which a colonial agent is known in Spain—was not such as are recognized by diplomatic rules, and that it would, therefore, be proper that his intercourse with the Government should be considered confidential, he paid no notice whatever to the intimation for twelve days. When he did notice it, he had prepared to sail in the direction of the port where the Spanish fleet was supposed to be stationed. Before leaving, however, he sent to the Peruvian Minister a coarse and insulting letter, in which he styled himself "Special Commissary Extraordinary," and refused to hold any conference whatever on the subject of his mission.

M. Salazar was next heard of on board of one of Admiral Pinzon's vessels off the Chincha Islands. There the diplomacy took a practical shape at once. "Being determined," said the Admiral in a letter to the Governor, "to take command of the Chincha Islands by means of the force under my command, I communicate this to you, that you may deliver them up to me. If you do not, I shall take them by main force."

The Islands were taken accordingly, and every indication points to the resolution of Spain to keep them. The Palambo brawl—for it was nothing else—was the mere pretext for carrying out the purpose of the Spanish Government to recruit its exchequer. The islands contain eight millions of tons of guano, and the rate of accumulation—so carefully are the birds preserved—is equal to the present rate of consumption. Here is a splendid source of revenue for a bankrupt power. The question is, how long will the possession remain undisputed?

Gen. Naglee's Letter.

The Copperheads throughout the country are very much elated about a letter lately written by Brig.-Gen. Henry M. Naglee, once, but not now, an officer in the Army of the Potomac. We have read and re-read this letter, in order to find out what is novel or startling in it, or what there is about it that should be thought worthy of printing or writing; but we have utterly failed to find anything in its assertions, or its rhetoric, or its spirit, that is either wonderful or admirable. Its main feature is vituperation of the Secretary of War—its main assertion, that Gen. McClellan had a plan of campaign in the Spring of 1862, which was approved by some of his Generals and disapproved by others; approved by the President and disapproved by the Secretary of War, which he was allowed to carry out as regards its chief feature, but compelled to modify in its minor details; while its main misstatements are as regards the relative strength of the Army of the Potomac at different times, and the relative strength of the rebel army at corresponding times. Now, if after all that has been said and printed upon this subject—if, after all the facts, official documents and positive proofs furnished to the country—Gen. Naglee can still assert in a random way that "on the 26th of June Gen. McClellan found himself before Richmond with 85,000 men, (including McCall's Division,) and was attacked by the concentrated Confederate force of 175,000;" and if upon this he proceeds to found his theories and give vent to his animosities, we shall have to give up all hopes of his ever comprehending either facts or the deductions of logic. His statements about Lieut.-Gen. Grant are no less wild and incoherent. He loosely says that Grant's army, on crossing the Rapidan in May last, was *variously estimated* at "from 120,000 to 180,000," to which was added Butler's force of 40,000, other reinforcements 45,000, not to speak of Sigel's coöperating column of 30,000; that Grant lost 130,000 or 150,000 of these men, and so on, and so forth; statements which are untrue and preposterous in themselves, and the equal of which can only be found in the Richmond papers, or the "Baltimore correspondence" of one of our City cotemporaries. It is perfectly absurd to reason with a man who talks in this way, and it is painful to see such assertions put out by an officer who once had the honor of drawing a sword in the service of the Republic.

Nor can he hope to damage Grant or elevate McClellan by such statements. Grant has made a record and achieved a military glory during the last three years, equaled by those of few, if any, of the renowned soldiers of the world's history. He has done more to crush out this great rebellion in the West and in the East—at Donelson, Vicksburgh, Chattanooga, the Wilderness and Petersburgh—than all the other distinguished Generals which the war has produced, and has associated his name and deeds forever with the great rivers and mountains and plains of America. He has a secure hold of the confidence and affections of the people and the army, and to attempt to elevate Gen. McClellan at his expense, or to compare the Chickahominy campaign with any of his campaigns, is at once pitiful and painful.

Social Science.—Lord Brougham's is too great a name—if we have regard to the tenses—to be spoken of lightly. But if his address before the British Social Science Congress at York had been the effort of a younger man, we doubt whether it could have escaped the ridicule of his countrymen. Its coherence may be judged of from the fact, that he jumps directly from a diatribe against Republican government in this country, to a jeremiad over the progress of free-thinking in the North of England, under the teachings of Dr. Colenso. As an illustration of his views of what constitutes social progress in England, he announces to the association, and through that body to the world, that the Small Debt Courts of Great Britain have a yearly increasing business. That we may do no injustice, here are his Lordship's words:—

> "The causes before them (Small Debt Courts) have increased so as now to be in their number, and the amount of the sum sued for, in the proportion of three to two, comparing the years 1863 and 1855. In 1863 the number of plaints was 800,000, and the sums sued for £2,000,000 sterling."

Here is the millenium of pettifoggers sure enough. How much its advent is due to the Social Science Association, Lord Brougham does not indicate.

On Their Travels.—It is reported that the American news reporter of the London *Telegraph*, Mr. G. A. Sala, has been recalled from his post here, and is now in London. Mr. C. Mackay and Mr. Dey, correspondents respectively of the London *Times* and London *Morning Herald*, are in Quebec—sent thither to report whatever they can gather up respecting the convention, which meets at Quebec on the 10th inst., to discuss the question of a British American Confederation. Mr. Mackay had a portion of his family pensioned on one of the Provincial Governments years ago. He is himself a pensioner on the British Government.

In Shakespeare's "Richard III.," Act 5, Scene 4, is a couplet not inapplicable to the rebel Early in his present situation:

> "His horse is slain, and all on foot he fights,
> Seeking for Richmond in the throat of death."

The Rebels at Elmira.

A LETTER FROM ONE OF THE GUARD, GUARDING PRISONERS OF WAR AT ELMIRA, N. Y.

Camp Chemung, near Elmira, N. Y.,
Monday Evening, Oct. 3, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The officers and enlisted men of the "Provisional Brigade," stationed at Elmira guarding prisoners of war, have been disgusted at the maliciousness of an article from the columns of your Copperhead cotemporary, the New-York *Express*, and republished in the *Gazette*, a vile little sheet issued in this city. The article in question is full of untruths, no doubt purposely so written merely to make a point against "the Administration," which is such a pest in the nostrils of that paper, that it is willing to compromise the honor of us sodiers, who have left our homes at the call of the authorities of the State and Nation, with the sincere hope of doing some good for that country we love. The *Express* says:

> "One of the most wide-awake places out of New-York is the City of Elmira, where there are nine thousand rebel prisoners confined within one enclosure, and an encampment of six thousand Union troops."

The compliment paid to the city is well-merited and just, but the inference that the Copperhead would have drawn from the latter part of the statement is that the Government pays six men to take care of nine. Here are the facts: There are seven regiments of militia, composed of the Fifty-fourth, of Rochester, N. Y.; the Fifty-sixth, of Brooklyn, N. Y.; the Fifty-eighth, of Mount Morris, N. Y.; the Seventy-seventh, of New-York City; the Ninety-eighth, of Ulster County, N. Y.; the Ninety-ninth, of New-York City, and the One Hundred and Second, of New-York City. These are to guard the prisoners, and for other purposes—such as escorting recruits to the front, etc. The combined force of these regiments, officers and men, is 2,403; the effective force to-day, officers and men, is 1,844—the remainder being away in squads, detached for the purpose of taking recruits to the front. The other day the effective force was 1,300. The number of rebels is about 10,000.

> "The rebel prisoners are guarded by one hundred days men, selected from the New-York militia. Their camps are in front of the rebel quarters, which are pleasantly located on the plain, just upon the river. We regret to hear that many of these men die daily. No less than twenty-seven (an unusual number) were reported on Saturday, and eighteen on Wednesday."

All our camps are *not* located in front of the rebel quarters, but on the two sides of the fence inclosing the rebel prison, and the remainder across the road from the front of the same. The paragraph being a mixture of the "King's English," it is difficult to understand whether the untruthful writer of the above means that many of our men "die daily," or the prisoners. The average deaths among the rebels is twelve a day. I have my information direct from the Surgeon in charge.

> "They have shelter tents, with a few wooden barracks and hospitals, but so miserably clad are most of these men, that they will freeze to death, if not better sheltered and protected before the Winter sets in."

They have exactly the same kind of tents that we United States soldiers are using. They are what are termed "A" tents, and will accommodate four men nicely. In the same kind of tent five of our men are sometimes placed, and in most instances four, which is the number allotted to each tent in the rebel prison. The barracks are as good buildings as the most of temporary buildings used for the accommodation of soldiers. The rebels have been sufficiently clad so far; they have woolen and rubber blankets to sleep in, and there is no fear of "these men" freezing to death, because *our Government takes far too good care of them*, when we take all things into consideration, and is now making provision against the coming cold weather. What more does your Copperhead cotemporary desire? Shall we furnish them with brown-stone houses, ice cream and feather beds? The rebels are far better provided for against the elements than are those who wear "the blue." During the days of stormy weather—which, thank God, have now passed—our large guard, composed of 335 privates, 22 corporals, 10 sergeants and 11 commissioned officers, were without shelter of any kind, excepting at the "main gate," or entrance to the prison. The long period of twenty-four hours—which is often made twenty-six by the delay in mounting guard—had to be spent amid those miserably cold storms with which we have been visited for some time, while the Johnnies were snugly stowed away under cover, and needed not to wet their shoulders. It is probably well known to you that guards serve "two hours on and four off" during their period of twenty-four hours, and that in those "four hours off" they are supposed to rest, but I assure you, but little rest could be had while the heavens are discharging floods of rain.

> "Although but two have escaped, the chances are that hundreds will escape, if not better guarded or provided for. It is no excuse, that our prisoners are worse off at Andersonville, Ga., where 8,004, we are assured on rebel authority, died in the months of July and August."

Only two out of ten thousand, and yet they are not well guarded! The two in question escaped by artifice, and not through the weakness or inattention of the guard. Unless better "guarded or provided for," indeed! This is a direct insult to the guards stationed here, who in every instance do their duty through sunshine and storm, through the night and during the day. The writer of the article in question would think himself well guarded if he was where he ought to be—inside the rebel fence—and where, there is not much doubt in my mind, I shal some day see him, and have the pleasure of being his sentinel.

> "The negro prisoners at the South are put to labor, and even in their occupation find a solace and satisfaction dealed to white men."

This, like all the other paragraphs, is as false as the Evil One in regard to our treatment of prisoners. The rebels here, now working upon some buildings being erected for their own comfort, to be used as Winter quarters and hospitals, receive from the Government ten cents per day and extra rations. Those doing laboring work, such as shoveling, etc., receive five cents and extra rations. Their day's work ends at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Besides this, they make many little things, such as rings, watch-chains, toothpicks and fans, which they sell to the officers and men comprising this brigade. Thus, Mr. Editor, you perceive that we treat our prisoners as men and not as brutes, and that "even in their occupation they find a solace and satisfaction denied" to our brave men in rebel lands, while our soldiers wearing a darker skin they enslave like beasts.

I will conclude by affirming that we take good care of their sick, in buildings which are secured against sun and shower, wind and cold, and feed them upon butter and toast, tea, soups, fresh meats, fresh milk, and other delicacies necessary to the patient. Respectfully yours,

A PRIVATE OF THE GUARD.

Our Cavalry.

New-York, Thursday, Oct. 6, 1864.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your remarks in this morning's issue on "Our Cavalry, Infantry and Guns," contain a great deal of truth, and to show how much the value of any branch of the service depends on having thorough officers at its head, I will relate a camp yarn in circulation in the army last Spring.

When Gen. Torbert, then in command of the famous "Jersey Brigade," First Division, Sixth Corps, was appointed to the command of a division of cavalry under Sheridan, he found a great many of his command without horses, the rule then being to send such men, when active service was about to commence, to the dismounted camp, in the vicinity of Washington, there to await a remount, when the Spring campaign opened. Gen. Torbert ordered all the dismounted men to be mustered, when quite a large proportion of the men appeared without horses, many of whom were known to have been mounted, but who had got rid of their horses some way or other, the idea being that they would be sent back to the dismounted camp. But the General quietly ordered them to be placed under a competent officer, and drilled as dismounted skirmishers, and issued orders that all men losing their horses in any way, should be placed with them. The effect was magical. In less than ten days almost the whole of them found horses somewhere. No quartermaster or officer dared to leave a horse lay around loose, and great was the consternation and swearing at the disappearance of horses in all directions. What the cavalry has been since Gen. Torbert has been in command, the present campaign in the Valley goes to show.

Gen. A. T. A. Torbert was Captain in the Fourth Artillery, appointed Colonel of the First Regiment New-Jersey Volunteers in September, 1861, promoted Brigadier-General in the Fall of 1862, appointed to a cavalry division in the Spring of 1864, and Brevet Major-General September, 1864. VERITAS.

Exhibition of the Newburgh Bay Horticultural Society.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Newburgh, Saturday, Oct. 1, 1864.

The Annual Fair of the Newburgh Bay Horticultural Society terminated on Friday evening. The show of fruit, in point of quantity, quality and variety, was in every way most creditable to the cultivators of this beautiful region. Gentlemen from New-England, and various parts of our own State, declared that they never before beheld a finer exhibition of fruits and vegetables, while the display of native grapes far surpassed anything of the sort they had ever seen, even in New-York and Boston. Mr. Charles Downing, (the elder brother of the lamented A. J. Downing,) who may be called the father of grape culture in this region, and who has done as much as any other man in the State of New-York to stimulate the culture of the best fruits, exhibited a collection of twenty-two varieties of hardy grapes. It included some fine specimens of the Iona, (Dr. Grant's new seedling,) which promises to supersede the Catawba in many districts, and of the "Miles grape," one of the black species, which ripens early, and for this reason is preferable to the Isabella. Mr. J. H. Ricketts exhibited thirteen varieties, beside a very fine specimen of black Hamburgh, raised in the open air. All these grapes, together with various other fruits and vegetables, some of which took prizes, are the products of a patch of ground 75 feet by 200. Even Ike Marvel might get some hints from Mr. Ricketts.

We understand that Mr. Downing could have made his collection double its size, as he has some fifty varieties of native grapes under culture on his place. The long table, crowded with specimens of varieties, whose names are too numerous to be mentioned showed that other residents on the shores of the bay are devoting themselves with great zeal to the improvement of this delicious fruit. Here, as elsewhere, the object aimed at, is to get a grape of the finest quality, which will ripen early enough to be beyond the reach of the frosts of Autumn. And as this locality is one which largely supplies the markets of the great metropolis, the citizens of New-York may be said to have a personal interest in its Horticultural Society. It has been in existence only four years, and I am assured that each annual exhibition of fruit has been manifestly in advance of the one that preceded it. The sight of the one which has just closed, would have amply repaid any one for a journey from New-York.

While the show of grapes was the great feature of the exhibition, there were others well worthy of notice. For peaches the season was too far advanced to make much of a display. Yet Mr. Downing exhibited no less than nine varieties, and, in addition to these, there were six or seven new seedlings, some of which promise to be of superior quality. Of the apples and pears exhibited by Dr. Shelton, Col. Hathaway, Mr. Downing, Mr. Armstrong and others, it may be said that their name is legion. They were of all sizes shapes and colors. Your City readers will be glad to hear that the crop in this region is an abundant one. At the next fair, should New-York send no contributions to it, let us at least hope that a goodly number of her citizens will be induced to see for themselves, what the cultivators on the shores of Newburgh Bay are doing for their comfort.

N. B.

Another Patriotic Letter from Gen. Sickles.

Gen. Sickles has replied as follows to an invitation to address the Soldiers' Union Club, in Philadelphia:

Brevoort House, New-York, Oct. 4, 1864.

Colonel: I regret that engagements elsewhere prevent my accepting the invitation received through Gen. Cameron to address the Soldiers' Union Club at the Opera House, on Thursday evening next. Among the discharged soldiers of this club are many who served under my immediate command in the Army of the Potomac, and I heartily appreciate that sense of duty which prompts them as citizens, now that their terms of service has expired, to uphold at home the cause for which their old comrades are still fighting at the front.

When peace becomes possible without dishonor, nowhere will the peacemakers be more sincerely applauded than in the army. Meanwhile, our soldiers who yet survive to salute the flag for which they are willing to die, do not wish the war to cease until the purposes for which our adversaries began it have been thoroughly and finally defeated; nor will the army desire, for any political or philanthropical reform, to see the war prolonged a day after the rebels lay down their arms and return to the allegiance they owe to the Constitution and Government of the Union.

To falter now is to fail. At the outset of the rebellion, President Buchanan, while he denied the right of a State to secede, deemed it unconstitutional to employ force to compel the fulfilment of the obligations of the States to the Federal compact. If our Union had been only a league or a treaty, this right, in my judgment, would have existed. Had our fathers, indeed, created a nation without the means of preserving itself from dissolution, this defect in our system might have been removed by an amendment to the Constitution. But it is now maintained by those who have succeeded to the control of the great party which elected Mr. Buchanan to the Presidency, that the military power of the Republic is insufficient to put down the rebellion; that hostilities should cease, because the war on our part is a failure; and that the only hope of peace on the basis of the Federal Union is through a Convention of all the States, or other peaceable means. If these propositions be true, we have no alternative but submission. They are not true. These concessions of the Chicago Convention are mere echoes of the boasts of our enemies in Richmond and London.

Whenever a majority of the people shall approve the declaration that we cannot overcome the force employed to overthrow our Government and divide our territory, the people abdicate their sovereignty; they abandon their country to endless anarchy and certain ruin; they confess that, possessing all the opportunities for the establishment of a great and enduring empire of freemen, they lack the constancy and the courage to preserve and defend their nationality.

Let this verdict be recorded, and the Southern Confederacy—compact, martial, victorious—will only need half the grit and pluck shown in gaining their independence to domineer over all the continent as the ruling race of America. Will Pennsylvania submit to this humiliation? No, never! So long as your Susquehanna flows to the sea, and whilst the soil of Pennsylvania holds the treasured ashes of the fallen braves at Gettysburgh, never let it be written in the annals of your proud Commonwealth that she lowered the flag of the Union to the summons of invaders who have thrice desolated her border, and brought bereavement and sorrow to nearly all her homes. Very respectfully,

D. E. SICKLES.

Col. W. A. Gray, Chairman Soldiers' Union Club, Philadelphia.

A Soldier's Opinion.

The following is an extract from a letter written by an officer of a Wisconsin regiment stationed at Baton Rouge:

"Baton Rouge, La., Sunday, Sept. 11, 1864.

The capture of Atlanta is regarded here as tending materially to shorten the war. Unless McClellan is elected, look for the rebellion to be crushed by 'New Years.' Throw all your influence, every one of you, for the election of Lincoln, because by him alone can the war be ended honorably and for good. An immediate peace, recognizing the C. S. A., will entail new and constant wars upon us, and will break our glorious Union into many dishonored fragments. As your representative in the field, I adjure you to use no influence, to speak no word, to think no thought, against the cause I am in arms to defend. Do not discourage us soldiers by supporting McClellan on a dishonorable peace platform. *Death before* dishonor! The *Union*—Forever! *Disunion*? No! Never! *Freedom* to all! Cling to the God-honored principles, and let not the deepest affliction and trial separate us from them, and lead us to sigh for peace without full victory. Father, *vote* for Lincoln! Mother, sister, brother, talk for the cause he represents, and him because he represents it, and so serve your country and your God at this crisis!"

The Soldiers and Domestic Politics—Private Letter from a Colonel,

Headquarters Sixty-sixth N. Y. Vols., }
Sept. 23, 1864. }

Dear Father: Your welcome letter is before me. You must not get discouraged, because Westchester always was, and will be for some time to come, "Copperhead." This is no time for idleness and talk; you must work—work late and early; not because there is any fear of defeat, but to make the victory all the more glorious and decisive. You wish to know the sentiments of the army. I will give you what I candidly believe to be the opinion of the soldiers upon the questions of the day, as I have heard them for days past, from all classes, all ranks, all degrees of intelligence, and all complexion of politics.

We will vote for no man who will not strengthen our columns. We will vote for no man who will not pledge himself to an earnest, unflinching prosecution of the war, and declare that he is not identified with Wood, Seymour, Vallandigham, Pendleton, and others of the same stamp. We will vote for no man who proposes to make terms with arch-traitors, to defeat whom our ranks have been thinned and our best blood spilled upon rebel soil, and for whom we believe the hangman's rope would be but a poor punishment. We will vote for no man who pledges himself to support propositions for peace just at a moment when the strong citadels of rebellion are being encircled by our bayonets.

We will vote for a man who pledges himself to profit by the experience of the past three years and a half, and who will strengthen our columns against the enemy in our front, while he administers the full penalty for high treason in our rear. We will vote for a man who pledges himself that the distress, hardships, fatigues, and pangs of separation from our homes, which we have passively and willingly submitted to for the past three years, have not been thrown away, but who will push our victorious armies onward until our enemies sue for peace on any terms, at the point of our bayonets, and we can return to our long-neglected wives, sisters, parents and little ones, our banners flung triumphantly to the breeze, and our arms hung up to moulder and decay, while our children enjoy the peaceful fruits of the triumph of the young Republic. Such, dear father, I believe to be what the soldiers think, in the Army of the Potomac. The Copperheads may hiss and crawl, but just as sure as the sun will rise November 9, 1864, will we see them crawling back to their holes, never again to be resurrected, but to become the scorn of all lovers of their country, now and for centuries to come. Cowardly, sneaking reptiles! may they never have peace of mind until they throw off their shackles, and become what their Creator designed they should be—Union-loving and Union-saving men. The rebels are getting uneasy, and have been trying our left, but to no purpose. The conflict cannot be long delayed; Grant will soon move with telling power; the end is not far off.

Your loving son, DANIEL S. MUNN.

THE FAR WEST.

Gen. Curtis Returns from a Tour of Inspection.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Leavenworth, Tuesday, Sept. 27, 1864.

Gen. Curtis has just returned from an extended march along the line of the Overland Mail route. With what force he could muster he has marched over a thousand miles—up the Great Platte valley—and returning by the Republican and the Santa Fé route, restoring these great lines of national travel to comparative safety and quiet. His force should be largely increased. The War Department seem to have lost sight of the fact that he has one of the largest and most exposed departments in the country, embracing the great lines of travel and supplies from the Missouri River to Fort Laramie and the Gold region of Idaho and Nevada on the one hand, and the Fort Riley, Denver and Santa Fé route on the other. For this work, his effective force is totally inadequate while he has a southern border through which the supplies for Fort Smith and all the Indian country must pass, exposed to inroads from the enemy in that direction. Even now Price is said to be marching with 2,600 men, threatening Kansas and Missouri.

Gen. Curtis has been in command of this department only about eight months, and he has made three extended trips through his department, and in every way is devoting his best energies to the protection of the people of Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, and to some extent the Indian country and the new Gold route to Idaho and Nevada. He deserves the thanks not only of the people of these great States but of the loyal people of the East, for his efforts to keep open these great commercial arteries of the West.

FROM GERMANY.

American Affairs Abroad.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Frankfort, Germany, Thursday, Sept. 15, 1864.

Duncan Sherman, youngest son of Watts Sherman, has purchased a commission as Cornet in the Austrian army, at a cost of 3,000 florins. He is stationed at Venice.

John Slidell has been stopping for some days in Frankfort. A few days since Baron Erlanger, of rebel loan notoriety, took him to the Bourse, wishing to introduce him to several prominent men in the city, most of whom, however, declined the honor.

Five-twenty bonds are in demand, at 44¼ to 44½. The sales were not quite as brisk yesterday as the day before. Coupons, due in November, are bought now at 2 florins 21 kreutzers, without guaranty, and 2 florins 23 kreutzers with guaranty. The par is of course 2 florins 30 kreutzers, which is called a dollar here.

The Marquis of Clanricard, so well known as a bitter enemy of our country, has been stopping for a month at Homburgh spa, near Frankfort. He has been in the habit of sleeping with his window open, and one day last week a burgler entered his room and stole his gold watch and some other articles.

Mrs. Judge Dayton and family, of Paris, are stopping at Homburgh. Also Mrs. Pendleton, mother of the candidate for Vice-President.

Mrs. Gov. Marcy is at Frankfort-on-the-Main, where she has been compelled to stop for some weeks, in consequence of the serious illness of her daughter, Miss E. H. Pendleton.

LETTER FROM GEN. BUTLER.

The Military and Political Campaign—A Word to Loyal Democrats.

Headquarters Department of Virginia }
and North Carolina. }
In the Field, Sept. 26, 1864. }

My Dear Cameron:—You will deem me a most remiss correspondent. If you had been enabled to come here, you would have found much of interest in answer to the question, What of the rebellion from your point of view?

We have been lying in front of Lee's army now for four months, which have been by no means spent in vain. From the examination of thousands of prisoners and deserters, and articles in Southern newspapers, I am certain that these have been months of depletion to the Southern army; that the whole arms-bearing population of the States within the rebel lines have been exhausted in the effort to recruit their forces, and the capability, if not the will to resistance is fast dwindling away.

The Confederate Congress, in December last, passed as an act, the first section of which is in these words: "The Congress of the Confederate States do enact that all white residents of the Confederate States, between the ages of 17 and 50, are in the service of the Confederate States."

The act then provides how farmers, mechanics and others may be detailed by military authority to raise the provisions, and do the work for the army in the field.

What would our Democratic friends, who are so blatant over Lincoln's tyranny, say to such a draft as that on our side? I would like to see Gov. Seymour's mild protest against it. I would not not like to hear Voorhees' denunciations of it, for they would be vulgar.

Now, when I read in the Richmond papers clamorous calls that the detailed men shall be all put into the ranks, how can I doubt the united testimony of deserters and prisoners, that the rebel means as to men are at an end.

Never having been a convert to the theory that the provisions at the South would be readily exhausted, I have not placed much reliance on that result. Yet it is certain that the means of transporting those provisions from point to point by rail have given out, and the railroads are becoming so crippled in their equipment that it is impossible for them to furnish the movement of men and supplies necessary to the extensive military operations required to meet our forces.

Add to this the concurrent testimony of prisoners, deserters and refugees, that the rank and file of their armies are in the confident expectation and belief in the promise of their leaders, that this will be their last campaign; that the nominees of the Chicago Convention will be elected in November, and that the independence of the Confederate States will be acknowledged and a treaty of peace be concluded, and you have an imperfect synopsis of the reasons why I believe the rebellion near its end.

It will be for the loyal men of the North to see to it that their treason does not end in the way proposed by the Southern leaders, aided by the election of Gen. McClellan and the Chicago platform.

Here is the only danger, if danger exists at all. Therefore, whatever may have been or may be the preference of any man as to any person for the Chief Executive of this nation, or dissatisfaction with the course of the Government upon matters of mere administration—yea, even in the important points of administrative policy, as laid down in the platform or foreshadowed in its acts—it seems to me the plain duty of every loyal man to support the election of Lincoln and Johnson.

The question now before the people is not as to the preponderance or fitness of Mr. Lincoln or Gen. McClellan for the Presidency. Admit that neither or either one or the other is of him self the best man for the place. What then? One must be elected. No other result is possible. *We are then remitted to the class of political ideas which each represents*; and to what is still more important, *to the men and their affiliations by whom each will be surrounded*, and controlled in fact, and by whom his administration will be shaped in the event of election. Can it be that any true man, especially any Andrew Jackson Democrat, can desire, this Government put in the hands of the Messrs. Vallandigham, Woods, Seymour, Pendleton, Long, Harris, Voorhees, and their surroundings, North and South? Let us see what their platform and their candidates mean: The war is to be carried on or it is not; if not, then a disgraceful and dishonorable peace, which will be no peace, and which no true man wants, is to be the result. Or, if carried on, then both platform and candidates are pledged to the disbandment of two hundred thousand colored men, now doing duty as soldiers or serving the army, their places to be supplied either by volunteers, at an expense of hundreds of millions in bounties, or by a draft, which is the great ground of complaint by the opponents of the Government.

Nay, more, if either the Chicago platform or McClellan's acceptance means anything, these negroes are to be returned to their masters, to fight or labor on the other side. Does any one doubt, if returned to their masters, they would at once be sent into the rebel lines, where alone such property has any real value? Upon the theory of the Chicago platform and McClellan's "constitutional rights of States," I think it would "exhaust the resources of statesmanship" to show why these men should not be returned to their former masters, as, indeed, was the practice in Gen. McClellan's army.

Still further, does not Gen. McClellan twice over in his letter and platform promise new constitutional guaranties to the rights of the South?

Is it possible that all these concessions are to be forced from the North by secession and the point of the bayonet?

That which specially affects the mind of the old and true Democracy of the country in the Baltimore platform, is its declaration as to slavery. In the view I take of this question, it seems unfortunate that such a declaration was made, as it proves a stumbling-block to many.

Why not treat the slavery question according to the fact that slavery dies and is buried wherever our armies march? No political action can aid, no resolutions of conventions can hinder that result. The war, if prosecuted to the end, will accomplish all that the most ardent anti-slavery men can desire, so that if the war goes on to the bitter end for the restoration of the Union, then slavery is no more, and all declarations that the war shall or shall not be carried on for the extinction of slavery are futile and worse than useless. The war will extinguish slavery whether we wish it or not. Nay, it has extinguished slavery by rendering the slave worthless. In Charleston to-day, a negro can be bought for $3,000 in Confederate money which sells for $30 for one in gold, making the value of the negro $100. And this, too, with cotton at $1 75 per pound in New York. Before the war the same negro would bring $1,000 in gold, with cotton at 12 cents in New York.

Some different system of labor must be devised for the southern country in the future, and peace upon any terms, even the acknowledgement of the Confederacy cannot prevent it. If I am right in this view of the subject—and upon this conviction I have acted since I saw the fact in Louisiana in 1862—then what is there in the Baltimore platform in which any true loyal democrat, who loves his country, and is determined to fight, if need be for its integrity and honor, can object. I see nothing. But in the changes so rapid in administrative policy made by this war, no one will tie himself to any party cry or party platform.

I have but one article in my political creed at the present time. I am for a sharp, thorough, and decisive prosecution of the war until the authority of the Union is acknowledged, and its laws obeyed upon every foot of soil ever within the boundaries of the United States.

Believe me truly yours,

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

The "Irish Vote"—Views of Gen. Meagher.

The following letter was written by Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher one year ago:

New-York, 129 Fifth-avenue, }
October 7, 1863. }

My Dear Colonel: Your hearty, honest letter, from Culpepper, dated the 1st of this month, gratified me exceedingly.

The approval of intelligent and accomplished young Irishmen I have always esteemed, and I think I may include you in that category without being accused of an indulgence in flattery.

As for the great bulk of Irishmen in this country, I frankly confess to an utter disregard, if not to a thorough contempt in what they think or say of me in my relations to the questions or movements that are supposed or designed to affect the fortunes of the nation, or actually do so. To their own discredit and degradation, they have suffered themselves to be bamboozled into being obstinate herds in the political field, contracting inveterate instincts, following with gross stupidity and the stoniest blindness certain wornout old path-ways described for them by their drivers, but never doing anything worthy of the intellectual and chivalrous reputation of their race. Democrats they profess themselves to be from the start—the instant the baggage-smashers and cut-throat lodging-house-keepers lay hands on them—and Democrats they remain until the day of their deaths, miserably and repulsively regardless of the conflicting meanings that name acquires through the progressive workings of the great world about them. To have been a Democrat in the days of Andrew Jackson was to have been an American citizen in the boldest and proudest interpretation of the word. It was to have been the devoted friend of the country, whether it was right or wrong, and to the extent of being a fierce and relentless enemy of all who were not for it in the fullest measure of its growth and glory. Now-a-days to be a Democrat is to be the partisan of a selfish and conscienceless faction, which, under the captivating pretexts of State rights, habeas corpus, and other popular claims and rights of the kind, would cripple the national power, play with the wildest or wickedest recklessness into the hands of every foe, who would see that power laid low, either to gratify his jealousy or vengeance, or better his mean condition on the wreck furnished him by its overthrow. Sadly, and almost savagely, have I noted this of late; and hence the energy (if I can claim that quality for my public action) with which I have broken loose from what might have been considered my imprescriptible associations and traditions in public life. In doing so I have discarded, with the haughtiest insensibility and disdain, the "Irish Opinion" of this country, having come to the conclusion that it was past redemption, and, therefore, past consideration or respect. That such an "opinion" should be in a state of the most violent fermentation against me, in consequence of my letter to the Union Committee of Ohio, was to be expected; and that, with the estimate I had formed of it, this circumstance would affect me in the least, could not be reasonably conjectured.

All this I am led to write because you may have seen, in some of the "organs" of that "opinion," strictures on the letter in question; and I am desirous of marking my appreciation of your approval, and that of your officers and men, by giving my notion, very distinctly and emphatically, of the condemnation of others, and the inveterate and irredeemable element from which it emanates.

I shall reserve myself, however, on this subject until I see you in camp, promising myself the very great pleasure, as I do, of paying my friends in the Army of the Potomac a visit between this and Christmas.

I beg you to remember me most cordially to the officers of the gallant and glorious old Ninth of Massachusetts. And with sincere esteem remain,

Most cordially yours,

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.

Col. Guiney, 9th Mass. Vols., Army of the Potomac.

Claims for Property Destroyed.

We find the following officially published in the Vicksburgh *Herald*:

"The following letter from the War Department is published in a circular form for the information of all persons who are troubling the Government with such claims:

War Department, Adjutant's General's Office, }
Washington, Aug. 13, 1864. }

Sir: The proceedings of a military commission in the case of Mrs. Lum, at Vicksburgh, appraising certain houses to be destroyed at $6,500, and recommending the payment of the same by the Government, have been received, with your decision indorsed, 'that the United States are in no manner of way liable for this damage. When this war is over, this paper will be good evidence in an action for damages against Jeff. Davis and his co-conspirators.'

The above indorsement is approved by the Secretary of War.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

E. D. TOWNSEND, Asst. Adjt. Gen.

Maj.-Gen. W. T. Sherman, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi, Nashville, Tenn.

Rebel Cotton Order.

The Woodville (Miss.) *Republican* of the 10th contains the following order of the rebel Gen. Hodge:

Headquarters District of Homochitto, }
Clinton, La., Aug. 29, 1864. }

General Orders No. 2.—1. All shipments of cotton into the enemy's lines are forbidden, except under special orders signed by the Commanding-General. Persons claiming to have contracts will produce the same at these headquarters. Cavalry commanders are expected to use the utmost vigilance in preventing illegal shipments.

2. No person will be permitted to enter the enemy's lines except upon a passport issued from these headquarters. No person will be permitted to enter the Confederate lines. In cases seeming to be of special emergency, the case will be referred to these headquarters, and the party detained until decision, at the outer pickets. Provost-Marshals finding strangers in the lines without permission, will at once arrest them, and send a brief of facts to these headquarters. By order of Brig.-Gen. HODGE.

N. T. N. Robinson, A. A. A. G.

Carriages at Bargains.

At the "Palace Garden," 14th-st., near 6th-av., SANITARY FAIR BUILDING, on exhibition, and offered for sale, WOOD BROTHERS immense stock of Carriages, embracing the newest and most fashionable styles in use, from the finest coach, through all the varieties of Park Carriage to the lightest Trotting Wagon.

That portion of the stock damaged at the late fire will be sold at greatly reduced prices, and their new stock proportionately reduced to the gold standard.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus,"

A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name. Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

If You Want to Know, &c., Read
MEDICAL COMMON SENSE.
A curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Price, $1 50. To be had at all news depots. Contents tables mailed free. Address
Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Artificial Limbs.—B. FRANK PALMER, LL.D., gives the "best" Patent limbs to soldiers—free! 744 B'way, N.Y.; 1609 Chestnut-st., Phila.; 19 Greene-st., Boston. Commissioned by Surgeon-Gen. Barnes, U. S. A.

MARRIED.

Jackson—Egbert.—On Monday, Oct. 3, by Rev. John W. Shackleford, Francis W. Jackson, of Brooklyn, and Miss Adaline Egbert, daughter of Abraham Egbert, Esq., of Staten Island.

Jenison—Bagley.—In Brooklyn, Saturday, Oct. 8, by Rev. Dr. Farley, Wm. D. Jenison, of Paris, France, and Margaret Adelaide, only daughter of John S. Bagley. No cards.

DIED.

Aymar.—On Saturday evening, Oct. 8, after a brief illness, John Q. Aymar, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Great Jones-st. and Lafayette-place, on Wednesday morning, 12th inst., at 9 o'clock, without further invitation.

Hubbs.—On Friday, Oct. 7, Mary Elizabeth, wife of Edgar Y. Hubbs, and eldest daughter of William B. Humbert, aged 26 years and 17 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, the 9th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of her father, Lafayette-av., near Franklin-av., Brooklyn.

Rogers.—On Saturday, Oct. 8, Alexander Cook, only child of A. C. and Maggie K. Rogers, aged 6 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, David Rogers, Esq., No. 53 Taylor-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, Oct. 9, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Pitts.—On Friday, Oct. 7, John Pitts, in the 68th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 62 West 29th-st., on Tuesday, 11th inst., at 10 o'clock. His friends and those of his sons Friend and John, and his son-in-law, D. C. Warriner, are respectfully requested to attend.

Young.—On Saturday evening, Oct. 8, Edmund M. Young, in the 56th year of his age.

Notice of his funeral will be given hereafter.

POLITICAL.

CENTRAL UNION LINCOLN AND JOHNSON CAMPAIGN CLUB

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, will hold meetings at the COOPER INSTITUTE, on FRIDAY, OCT. 14; on FRIDAY, OCT. 21; on MONDAY, OCT. 31.

SPEAKERS.

FRIDAY, OCT. 14,

Hon. THOS. G. ALVORD,
Union Candidate for Lieut.-Governor of New-York.
Hon. LYMAN TREMAINE,
Ex-Attorney-General of New-York.
CHARLES S. SPENCER, President.
JOHN M. COSTA, Chairman Ex. Committee.
ALLAN COOPER, }
H. G. CARTER, } Secretaries.

CENTRAL UNION LINCOLN AND JOHNSON CAMPAIGN CLUB.

The Executive Committee of this Club will meet on WEDNESDAY EVENING of each week, at Headquarters, corner of Broadway and 22d-st., at 7 o'clock.

JOHN M. COSTA, Chairman.
ALLAN COOPER, }
H. G. CARTER, } Secretaries.

CAMPAIGN SUPPLY WAREHOUSE.
WAR EAGLE UNIFORMS COMPLETE.
War Clubs, Caps, Eagles, Badges, Aprons, Banners, Torches, Lanterns, Candles, &c.
Out of town orders filled at once. The cheapest house in the City. CAMPBELL & CO., No. 215 New Canal-st.

UNION NATURALIZATION COMMITTEE.—On MONDAY next, Oct. 10, the undersigned will open a naturalization office under the direction of the Union Central Committee, at No. 5 Frankfort-st., second floor, for the purpose of aiding and assisting persons who are entitled to become citizens, to do so. By applying here Union men can obtain their naturalization papers without loss of time or cost.

WILLIAM GRASSE,
GEO. MANCHOH,
Naturalization Committee.

BANNERS, FLAGS AND TRANSPARENCIES at the old headquarters, No. 97 Duane-st., corner of Broadway. HOJER & GRAHAM,
Sign and Banner Painters. Established 1842.

LADIES' BRACELETS, NEW STYLES.
Two, three, five, six, eight, ten, twelve, fifteen, to two hundred dollars each, for sale by
G. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal.

IMMENSE PRICES PAID FOR OLD BOOKS.—100,000 Books, Science, History, Biography, &c., at your price. LEGGAT & BROTHERS, No. 119 Nassau-st., near Beekman.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY
of all descriptions
FOR SALE BY
GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway,
one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

LADIES' BREASTPINS—NEW STYLES.
Two, three, five, eight, ten to thirty-five dollars each, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, SUNBURN, ETC.—CERTAIN AND IMMEDIATE CURE.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERINE, if used according to the directions, will keep the hands soft in the coldest weather. Price 25 cents. Sold by druggists. Sent by mail on receipt of 30 cents.
HEGEMAN & CO.,
Chemists and Druggists, New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH, 10th-st., near 6th-av.—Rev. Henry B. Ridgaway, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Communion at 3½ o'clock P. M.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, cor. Downing-st.—Rev. T. J. Sawyer will supply the desk on SUNDAY. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, AMITY-ST. near McDougal. Divine service every Sunday during the Winter, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AN ARMY MEETING WILL BE HELD in the Free Will Baptist Church, No. 24 West 28th-st., SABBATH MORNING next. Rev. E. C. Ambler, Chaplain of the Sixty-seventh Pennsylvania, will preach, giving the religious history of his imprisonment in Libby Prison for four months, as a prisoner of war. A collection will be taken, to aid in giving religious reading to our prisoners of war. Rev. T. W. Richardson, of Beaufort, S. C. will preach at 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

LEE-AVENUE SABBATH SCHOOL.—There will be a grand demonstration of the children, teachers and friends of Lee-av. Sabbath School, in the Sabbath School Hall, SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Mr. Chapiot, just from the Army of the Potomac, and one of the most eloquent speakers connected with the Christian Commission, will deliver an address. Singing by the children. Mr. Chapiot will also preach in Lee-av. Church, at 10½ and 3½ o'clock.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCHES.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy, on SABBATH, 9th inst., corner Madison and Catherine sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also by the Pastor, Rev. A. G. Chambers, corner Gouverneur and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Also corner Dover and Water sts., at 3½ P. M. Seamen and friends invited to come. Seats free.

CHURCH OPEN—NOT FINISHED—48TH-ST., between 8th and 9th avs. Rev. S. A. Baker, Pastor. Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ o'clock, P. M., and great Tea meeting, THURSDAY EVENING, the 13th inst. Addresses by Rev. Messrs. Isaac Wescott, S. B. Bell, Theodore Tilton, —— Smythe, of England, and others. Tickets 10 cts., to be had at the door.

TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. Church, between 2d and 3d avs. On SUNDAY, Oct. 9, the Pastor will preach at 10½ A. M. on *The Duty of Christians in regard to the Coming Presidential Election*. At 7 P. M., preaching by Rev. Dr. Smythe, of London. Prayer meeting at 3½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free.

NOTICE.—REGULAR SERVICES HAVE BEEN resumed in the Presbyterian Church in University-place, (late Dr. Potts',) and will be continued during the Winter. In the morning of SUNDAY next Rev. Dr. Campbell will officiate, and in the afternoon, Rev. H. M. Scudder, lately returned from India. Service, morning, 10½; afternoon, 3½ o'clock.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN 2d and 3d avs.—A sermon SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in behalf of the Rose Hill Ladies Soldiers' Relief Association, and in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock, before the Associated Choirs of the City, on *Sacred Music*, by the pastor, Rev. F. Bottome. Sacrament at 3 o'clock P. M.

THE REV. HUGH H. BLAIR WILL preach (God willing) in the Charles-st. United Presbyterian Church to-morrow evening. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Subject reminiscences of the Venerable Abraham Van Nest, with their bearing on the times. A collection will be taken up for the New-York Bible Society.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Broome-st., two blocks east of Broadway. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. James B. Dunn, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Evening subject—*The Second Advent*, being the first of a series of discourses on *The Last Times*.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway.—Preaching SUNDAY by Elder Barnett Matthias at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All interested to hear on the great *Life Theme and the Near Coming of Christ's Kingdom*, are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D., WILL preach in the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner of 31st-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, when he will deliver the first in a course of four sermons on the Resurrection of the Dead. Subject to-morrow—*How say some that there is no resurrection of the dead?*

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS, UNION-SQUARE.—Rev. M. E. Strieby will preach in the Church of the Puritans SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The evening discourse will be devoted to the work of the American Missionary Association among the ex-slaves.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL, WEST 17TH-ST., near 6th av. Services on LORDSDAY, Oct. 9, 10½ A. M. 7½ o'clock P. M. Preaching by the Minister, Urban C. Brewer. Subject for the morning, *The Church the Leader of all Moral Reform*: for the evening, *The Ship in the Storm*.

AN ASSEMBLY OF CHRISTIANS MEET on the FIRST DAY of the week at half-past 10 A. M., in University Buildings, to worship God and break bread in remembrance of the Lord Jesus. All believers of the Gospel are privileged and responsible to participate. Preaching in the EVENING at half-past 7 o'clock.

NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF THE AMITY-ST. Baptist Church are requested to meet on MONDAY next at 7½ P. M., at the residence of the pastor, No 27 Grove-st., to confer upon the interests of the Church and Society.

HORACE WINANS.
Clerk of Board of Trustees.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Rev. C. D. Murray, Pastor. Services on SABBATH, Oct. 9, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The evening discourse will be addressed particularly to young men. Strangers are cordially invited, and will be provided with seats.

FUNERAL SERMON.—REV. DR. ANDERSON, Pastor of the First Baptist Church, will preach the funeral sermon of the late Rev. Duncan Dunbar, at the Macdougal-st. Baptist Church, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, 9th of October, at 3 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM—35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.—Is open for the worship of the Lord every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. C. Giles, Pastor, will deliver the first lecture in his Winter course, THIS EVENING. Subject—*The Necessity for a Fuller Disclosure of Divine Truth*. The public are cordially invited.

FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH—Near Division-st., N. Y.—Rev. John Pegg, Jr., formerly Pastor, will preach in this church on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 9, at 7 o'clock. Prayer-meeting service immediately after preaching. Welcome all. Seats free.

REV. A. FRANK MASON WILL PREACH in the 6th-st. Baptist Church, between Avenues B and C, on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and evening at 6½ o'clock. Subject, A. M.—*Thomas' Absence from Meeting*. Evening—*God's Call to His Church*.

DODWORTH'S HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY.—Mr. A. J. Davis will speak SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. The Society of the Friends of Progress will be organized at 10½ o'clock A. M. All interested should attend. Seats free.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., one block from West 11th-st and 7th-av.—The Rev. D. V. M. Johnson, Rector of St. Mary's Church, Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free Seats.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—The religious services of this institution will be held in their new chapel, on SUNDAY, at 3½ o'clock P. M. Exercises appropriate to the occasion. Singing by a choir of 200 children.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION—MADISON-AV. and 35th-st. There will be Divine Service on SUNDAY next, in the Chapel at the rear of the Church, on 35th-st., at 10½ o'clock and at 3½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. Montgomery will preach on both occasions.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18th-st., near 5th-av. On Sunday the assistant Rev. E. Benjamin, will preach at the 7½ and 10½ o'clock, A.M., and 3 P.M., services,—the latter for deaf mutes; and Rev. Dr. Montgomery at 7½ o'clock, P.M.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—REV. W. THOMAS will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer-meeting after evening service. Seats free. Strangers are invited to attend. Daily Union prayer-meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock.

JANE-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING ON SUNDAY, Oct. 9, at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. Dr. Porter. Afternoon at 3 o'clock, Union Love Feast. Preaching at 7½ o'clock P. M., by Rev. R. C. Putney. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner 2d-av. and 11th-st. Rev. G. W. Barnes, of Mount Vernon, will preach in this church on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE.—THE SUNDAY evening lectures by Rev. C. C. Goss, will be commenced TO-MORROW EVENING, in the Church in Grand-st., one block east of Broadway, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free and a collection taken.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH—CORNER OF Broome and Chrystie sts. The Rector, Rev. Dr. Price, will preach on SUNDAY. Evening service to commence at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*War against the soul*. Morning service at 10½ o'clock.

CALVRY BAPTIST CHURCH—REV. R. J. W. Buckland will preach in the Calvry Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY, Oct. 9, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M.

REV. P. C. DUTCHER WILL PREACH SUNDAY, 9th inst., in the Dutch Reformed Church, Market-st., corner of Henry. Service commencing at 10½ o'clock in the morning, and 7½ in the evening.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.; hours of services, 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M. The Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., will preach in the morning.

ST. THOMAS FREE CHAPEL—CORNER OF Prince and Thompson sts.—Rev. Thomas H. Sill, of Grace Church, Canton, N. Y., will preach in this Chapel at the MORNING and EVENING services. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

NOTICE.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LARGE Hall, corner 8th-av. and 33d-st. Rev. R. C. Shimeall, Minister. Regular services every SABBATH A. M. and P. M. Seats free. Sabbath School 9 o'clock A. M.

REV. SAMUEL B. BELL, D. D., PASTOR, will preach (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., on SUNDAY, Oct. 9, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS.—PROF. Mattison will preach as usual in his church in 41st-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Free seats and a cordial welcome to all strangers.

S. SNOW, SPECIAL MESSENGER OF CHRIST, will preach in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The True Gospel of Christ*.

THIRTY-SEVENTH M. E. CHURCH, BEtween 2d and 3d avs., Rev. W. H. Boole, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Prayer meeting at 6 P. M.

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, corner of Lexington-av. and 37th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING.

REV. HENRY M. SCUDDER, D. D., WILL, by leave of Providence, preach in the Northwest Reformed Dutch Church, West 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Corner 4th-av. and 22d-st. Preaching in the MORNING by Rev. Dr. McClintock, and in the EVENING by Rev. Mr. Osbeman.

THE GREAT AMERICAN REMEDIES,
KNOWN AS
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
"HIGHLY CONCENTRATED"
COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the matter of calcareous depositions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, women and children.

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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

For weakness arising from Excesses, Habits of Dissipation, Early Indiscretion, attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to Exertion,	Loss of Power,
Loss of Memory,	Difficulty of Breathing,
Weak Nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of Disease,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of Vision,	Pain in the Back,
Hot Hands,	Flushing of the Body,
Dryness of the Skin,	Eruptions of the Face,
Universal Lassitude,	Pallid Countenance,
Muscular System.	

These symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes, soon follow
FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS, &c.,
in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases,"
INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?
Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the insane asylums and the melancholy deaths by consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.
THE CONSTITUTION ONCE AFFECTED BY ORGANIC WEAKNESS
requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU invariably does. A trail will convince the most skeptical.

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In many affections peculiar to females, the Extract Buchu is unequaled by any other remedy, and for all complaints incident to the sex, or in the
DECLINE OR CHANGE OF LIFE.
See symptoms above.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

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Take no Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES THESE DISEASES,
in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience and NO EXPOSURE.

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USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
For all affections and diseases of these organs, whether existing
IN MALE OR FEMALE,
From whatever cause originating, and no matter how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC,
AND IT IS CERTAIN
TO HAVE THE
DESIRED EFFECT
IN ALL DISEASES
FOR WHICH
IT IS RECOMMENDED.

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BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!
HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

For purifying the blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all Scaly Eruptions of the Skin,
AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.
NOT A FEW
of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect Helmbold's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Such a remedy, that could be relied on, has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit of certificates to show its effects, but the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

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HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH,
an excellent lotion for diseases arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the Extracts Buchu and Sarsaparilla, in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines.
CERTIFICATE OF CURES,
FROM TWO TO TWENTY YEARS STANDING,
NAMES KNOWN TO SCIENCE AND FAME.
For Medical Proprieties of Buchu,
SEE DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.
See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. Physic, Philadelphia.
See remarks made by Dr. Ephraim McDowell, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.
See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by Benjamin Travers, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.
See most of the late standard works on Medicine.
EXTRACT BUCHU—$1 per bottle, or six for $5.
EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA—$1 per bottle, or six for $5.
IMPROVED ROSE WASH—50 cents per bottle, or six for $2 50.
Or half-dozen of each for $12, which will be sufficient to cure the most obstinate cases, if directions are adhered to.
Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.
Describe symptoms in all communications. Cure guaranteed. Advice gratis.

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AFFIDAVIT.
Personally appeared before me, an Alderman of the City of Philadelphia, H. T. Helmbold, who being duly sworn, doth say his preparations contain no narcotic, no mercury, or other injurious drugs, but are truly vegetable.
H. T. HELMBOLD.
Sworn and subscribed before me this 23d day of November, 1854.
WM. P. HIBBARD, Alderman,
Ninth-st. above Race, Philadelphia.
Address letters for information, in confidence, to
H. T. HELMBOLD,
CHEMIST.

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PRINCIPAL DEPOTS,
HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 594 BROADWAY, N. Y., OR
HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
No. 104 SOUTH TENTH-ST., Philadelphia.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For building sewers, as follows:

1. In Fifty-ninth-street, from near Eighth-avenue, to and through Lexington-avenue and Fifty-sixth-street to the
2. Sewer in Third-avenue.
3. In Seventy-third-street, from Third to Fourth avenues.
4. In Seventh-avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets.
5. In Orchard-street, between Stanton and Houston streets.
6. In Suffolk-street, between Broome and Delancey streets.
7. In Tenth-avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets.
8. In One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, from Bloomingdale Road to the Hudson River.
9. In Fifty-third-street, from sewer in Sixth-avenue to near Seventh-avenue.
10. In Fifty-second-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenues.

For regulating, grading, setting and resetting curb and gutter and flagging, as follows:

1. In Seventy-ninth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Broadway.
2. In Fifty-seventh-street, from Seventh to Eighth avenues.
3. In Eighty-third-street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues.
4. In Twenty-first-street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenues.
5. In Sixty-second-street, from Fifth to Lexington avenues.
6. In One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to Harlem River.

For paving as follows:

1. In Forty-ninth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.
2. In Fortieth-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues, and resetting curb and gutter stones.
3. In Forty-seventh-street, from Third to east side of First-avenue.
4. In Fifty-third-street, from Third to Fourth avenues.
5. In Forty-eighth-street, from Second to Third avenues.
6. In Forty-first-street, from Third to Fourth avenues.

For flagging, reflagging, setting and resetting curb and gutter, as follows:

1. In Forty-fourth-street, from Sixth-ave. to Broadway.
2. In Seventh-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets.
3. In Sixtieth-street, from Broadway to Ninth-avenue.
4. In Twenty-fifth-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenue.
5. In Thirty-ninth-street, from Seventh to Eighth avenue.
6. In Ninetieth-street, from Fourth to Fifth avenue.
7. In Forty-ninth-street, from Sixth-avenue to Broadway.
8. In Eleventh-avenue, from Forty-second to Forty-third street.
9. In Fifth-avenue, from Forty-fourth to Forty-sixth street.
10. In Fifty-fourth-street, from Second to Third avenue.
11. In Barrow-street, between Greenwich and West streets.
12. In Sixty-second-street, from Lexington to Third avenue.
13. In Avenue C, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets.
14. In Twenty-second-street, from Avenue A to Second avenue.
15. In Fifty-sixth-street, from First-avenue to Second-avenue.
16. In Sixth-avenue, from Forty-eighth to Fifty-ninth street.
17. In Forty-third-street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenue.
18. In Fourth-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth to One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street.
19. In Thirty-third-street, from Eighth to Ninth avenue.
20. In Fifty-first-street, from Broadway to Hudson River.

For filling sunken lots between One Hundred and Twenty-eighth and One Hundered and Twenty-ninth streets, and Third and Fourth avenues.

For building a receiving-basin and culvert at the southeast corner of Allen and Houston streets.

For building a basin and culvert at the southwest corner of Grand and Chrystie streets.

For fencing vacant lots, West side of Second-avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, and Fifty-second and Fifty-third streets; north side of Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets; south side of Fifty-second-street, between Second and Third avenues; also, in Forty-third-street, north side, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

For fencing lots on the north side of Forty-eighth-street, between Fifth and Madison avenues.

For fencing lots on Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets. Also on Fourth-avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets.

For fencing lots on Forty-first-street, between Second and Third avenues.

For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Sixtieth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Broadway.

For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter, and flagging Broadway, from Fifty-ninth-street to Seventieth-street.

For setting curb and gutter, and flagging Fifty-fourth-street between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

For filling sunken lots between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets and Eighth and Ninth avenues.

For fencing lots on the easterly side of Third-avenue between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets.

For filling sunken lots in Fourteenth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A.

For setting curb and gutter, and flagging Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to Eighty-second-street. Also Twenty-seventh-street, between Second and Third avenues.

For flagging south side of Forty-fourth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

For paving William-street with trap-block, from John to Fulton-street.

For paving Fifty-eighth-street, from Second to Third-avenue, with trap-block pavement.

For paving Second-avenue, from Forty-second to Sixty-first-street, with trap-block, and laying necessary cross-walks from Forty-second-street to Seventy-ninth-street.

For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging Eighty-fourth-street, from Avenue A to B.

For setting curb and gutter and flagging Twenty-third-street, from Avenue A to East River.

For regulating and grading Sixty-second-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues.

For regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter in Seventy-first-street, from Eighth-avenue to Broadway.

For flagging sidewalks in Second-avenue, from Forty-eighth to Sixty-first streets.

For setting curb and gutter and flagging First-avenue, from Fifty-third to Sixty-first streets.

For paving Twenty-second-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues, with trap-block.

For building a sewer on Clinton-street, between Delancey and Rivington streets.

The limits embraced by such Assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated as follows:

All the property between Third and Seventh avenue, and Fifty-second and Seventieth streets, also block No. Seven in the Twenty-second Ward.

All the lots in block No. Three Hundred and Sixty-three, and all the southerly half of block No. Three Hundred and Sixty-four.

All the lots on both sides of Seventh avenue between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets.

All the lots on both sides of Orchard street between Stanton and Houston streets.

All the lots on both sides of Suffolk street between Broome and Delancey streets.

All the lots on both sides of Thirty-first street between Ninth and Tenth avenues; also all the lots on both sides of Tenth avenue between Thirtieth and Thirty-second streets.

All the lots in block numbers One Thousand One Hundred and Seventy-one, One Thousand One Hundred and Seventy-two, One Thousand Two Hundred and Eighty-six, and One Thousand Two Hundred and Eighty-seven; also the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Thirtieth street between Twelfth-avenue and the Hudson River.

All the lots on both sides of Fifty-third-street between the Sixth and Seventh avenues, together with the lots fronting on Seventh-avenue in southerly half of block number fourteen, and northerly half of block number thirteen.

All the lots on both sides of Fifty-second-street between Fifth and Madison avenues.

All the lots on both sides of Seventy-ninth-street between Broadway and Tenth-avenue.

All the lots on both sides of Fifty-seventh-street between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

All the lots on both sides of Eighty-third-street from Eighth to Tenth avenues. Also the lots on both sides of Ninth-avenue, to the extent of one-half the block north and south of Eighty-third-street.

All the lots on both sides of Twenty-first-street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenues.

All the lots in the northerly and southerly half of the blocks adjoining Sixty-second-street, between Fifth and Lexington avenues.

All the lots on both sides of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, from Third-avenue to Harlem River.

All the lots in southerly half of blocks, numbers one hundred and eighty-four and two hundred and thirty; also all the lots in the northerly half of blocks, numbers one hundred and eighty-three and two hundred and twenty-nine.

All the lots in the northerly half of block number one hundred and twenty-eight and the southerly half of block number one hundred and twenty-nine.

All the lots in northerly half of block numbers seventy-three, one hundred and sixty-two and two hundred and fifty, and southerly half of block numbers seventy-four, one hundred and sixty-three and two hundred and fifty-one.

All the lots in the northerly half of block number three hundred and forty-six and in the southerly half of block number three hundred and forty-seven.

All the lots in the northerly half of block number two hundred and fifty-one and the southerly half of block number two hundred and fifty-two.

All the lots in the northerly half of block number three hundred and thirty-four and the southerly half of block number three hundred and thirty-five.

Lots numbers thirty-seven, thirty-eight and sixty-one in block number four, and lots numbers one, five, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one and twenty-two in block five; also lot number one in block number two.

All the lots on both sides of Sixtieth-street, from Broadway to Ninth-avenue.

All the lots on both sides of Twenty-fifth-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues.

All the lots on both sides of Thirty-ninth-street, from Seventh to Eighth avenues.

All the lots on both sides of Ninetieth-street, between the Fourth and Fifth avenues.

All the lots on both sides of Forty-ninth-street, between Sixth-avenue and Broadway.

Also lots, Ward numbers, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, thirty-five and thirty-six, at the southwesterly corner of Forty-third-street and Eleventh-avenue.

All the lots on both sides of Fifth-avenue, from Forty-fourth to Forty-sixth streets.

All the lots on both sides of Fifty-fourth-street, from Second to Third-avenue.

All the lots on both sides of Barrow-street, from Greenwich to West streets.

All the lots on the northerly side of Sixty-second-street, between Lexington and Third avenues.

All the lots on both sides of Avenue C, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets.

All the lots on the south side of Twenty-second-street from Avenue A to Second-avenue.

All the lots on both sides of Fifty-sixth-street, from First to Second avenues.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

All the lots on both sides of Sixth-avenue, from Forty-eighth to Fifty-ninth streets.

All the lots on both sides of Forty-third-street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenues.

All the lots on both sides of Fourth-avenue, from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth to One Hundred and Twenty-seventh streets.

All the lots on the north side of Thirty-third-street, from Eighth to Ninth avenues.

All the lots on the south side of Fifty-first-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue, and on both sides of Fifty-first-street, from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River.

All the lots in block number four hundred and nineteen, Twelfth Ward.

All the lots at the northeast corner of Allen and Houston streets, to the distance of two hundred feet on Allen-street.

All the lots on the west side of Chrystie-street, from Grand to Hester street.

All the lots in block number two hundred and fifty-five, fronting on Second-avenue; also, lots, Ward numbers, twenty-three, thirty-two and thirty-three in same block. Also, lots embraced in a front of one hundred feet on Second-avenue and one hundred feet on Fifty-second-street, at the northeast corner of Fifty-second-street and Second-avenue. Also, Ward numbers eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, nineteen and twenty, in block number one hundred and thirty-two.

Also, Ward numbers nine and ten on the north side of Forty-eighth-street, between Madison and Fifth-avenues.

Also, all the lots fronting on Fourth-avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, in block number three hundred and forty-five, and Ward number Sixty-eight on Fifty-second-street, in the same block.

Also, Ward numbers twenty-nine to thirty-four, both inclusive, in block number two hundred and forty-four.

All the lots in block number one hundred and six, and all the lots in the southeasterly half of block number one hundred and seven, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue.

All the lots fronting on Broadway and all the lots fronting on the intersecting streets to the extent of half a block, from Fifty-ninth to Seventieth streets.

All the lots fronting on and adjacent to Fifty-fourth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

Also, Ward numbers one, two and three, and numbers seven to twelve, both inclusive, and Ward numbers twenty-five to thirty-nine, both inclusive, all being in block number one hundred and ten.

Also, all the lots in southerly half of block number three hundred and forty, between Lexington and Fourth avenues and Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh streets.

Also, Ward map numbers two thousand seven hundred and five and two thousand seven hundred and six in Fourteenth-street, south side, near Avenue A.

Also, Ward numbers fifty-five, fifty-six, fifty-nine, sixty, and sixty-one, on Forty-fourth-street, south side, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

All the lots on both sides of William-street from John to Fulton streets.

Also, the lots on northerly side of John-street and the southerly side of Fulton-street to the extent of half the block each side of William-street.

All the lots on the north side of Twenty-seventh-street between Second and Third avenues.

All the lots on both sides of Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to Eighty-second streets.

All the lots on both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, from Second to Third avenues; also, the lots on the westerly side of Second-avenue, and the lots on the easterly side of Third-avenue, to the extent of half the block on the north and south sides of Fifty-eighth-street.

All the lots on both sides of Second-avenue; also, all the lots on the intersecting streets, to the extent of half the block each side of Second-avenue, from Forty-second to Seventy-ninth streets.

All the lots on both sides of Eighty-fourth-street, from Avenue A to Avenue B.

All the lots on both sides of Twenty-third-street, from Avenue A to the East River.

All the lots on both sides of Sixty-second-street, and the avenue lots, to the extent of half the block, north and south of Sixty-second-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenues.

All the lots on both sides of and adjoining Seventy-first-street, from Eighth-avenue to Broadway.

All the lots on both sides of First-avenue, from Fifty-third to Sixty-first-street.

All the lots on both sides of and adjoining Twenty-second-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.

All the lots on both sides of Clinton-street, from Delancey to Rivington street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELEVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER, } Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Oct. 3, 1864. }

COMMISSION OF THE UNITED STATES AND ECUADOR.—Notice is hereby given that the Commission provided for by the Convention of November 25, 1862, between the United States and Ecuador for the mutual adjustment of claims, was duly organized at the City of Guayaquil, on the 18th day of August last, and that the said Commission will continue in session for the period of twelve months from tat date.

All citizens of the United States, having claims upon Ecuador, are, therefore, notified to appear in person or by attorney, and present the proofs in support of their claims to said Commission, or to file their claims and proofs with the Secretary of the Commission, "Senor, Crisanto Medina," in Guayaquil, in the Republic of Ecuador.

"Claims which shall not be presented to the Commission within the twelve months it remains in existence, still be disregarded by both Governments and considered invalid."

FREDERICK HASSAUREK,
Minister President and
Commissioner of the United States.

WASHINGTON CITY, October 1, 1864.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE Collector's Office, Thirty-second District of the State of New-York, comprising the First, Second and Fourth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has received his Annual Collection List from the Assessor of the Thirty-second Collection District of the State of New-York, and that the duties specified therein have become due and payable, and that he will attend in person or by deputy, at his office, No. 130 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 19th day of September instant, and from day to day thereafter, except Sundays, until and including the 11th day of October next, from 10 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, to receive the same.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the duties and taxes so as aforesaid assessed upon them within the time specified, will be liable to pay ten per centum additional upon the amount thereof. Any person may at his option pay such duties before the time herein specified. Government funds only received.

DATED NEW-YORK, Sept. 9, 1864.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Sept. 17, 1864. }

LEASES OF PUBLIC DOCKS, PIERS AND SLIPS AT AUCTION.—The right to collect and retain the wharfage for the use or occupation of the under-mentioned docks, piers and slips, for the term of ten years from the first day of November, 1864, will be sold at public auction, at the City Hall, on Tuesday, October 18, at 11 o'clock A. M.

NORTH RIVER.

Lot No. 1, pier No. 21.
Lot No. 2, pier at the foot of Watts-st.
Lot No. 3, pier No. 45, foot of Charlton-st.
Lot No. 4, pier No. 46, foot of King-st.
Lot No. 5, pier No. 47, foot of Houston-st.

Terms or conditions of sale can be had at the Comptroller's office.

By order of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL will m… every day, during the present week, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making arrangements to receive the regiment returning on furlough, for the purpose of recruiting. Also, to make suitable arrangements to give those already arrived, and about to depart from the seat of war, an entertaiment. Commandants of regiments now home on furlough, whose term is about to expire, are requested to communicate with the committee, by letter addressed to the Chairman or Secretary of the committee, No. City Hall.

JOHN HARDY, Chairman.
E. W. TAYLOR, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE ON CROTON AQUEDUCT of the Board of Councilmen will meet on SATURDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HEALY,
Councilman HEFFERNAN,
Councilman FITZGERALD,
Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON CLEANING STREETS of the Board of Councilmen will meet on MONDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman KOSTER,
Councilman HAVILAND,
Committee on Cleaning Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON STREETS OF THE Board of Councilmen will meet on WEDNESDAYS, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK H. KEENAN,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
Committee on Streets.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties having business with the committee are invited to attend.

GEORGE McGRATH,
JEREMIAH HEFFERNAN,
CHARLES RILEY,
Committee on Fire Department.

THE COMMITTEE ON DONATIONS AND Charities of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties having business before the Committee, are requested to attend.

SAMUEL WEBSTER,
WM. S. OPDYKE,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Donations and Charities.

THE COMMITTEE ON MARKETS OF the Board of Councilmen will meet every MONDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 5 City Hall.

All parties interested in papers referred to the committee are invited to attend.

Councilman HAGERTY,
Councilman SCHAEFER,
Councilman COOK,
Committee on Markets.

THE COMMITTEE ON SALARIES AND Offices of the Board of Councilmen, will meet every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

All parties having business before the Committee are requested to attend.

CHARLES RILEY,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
JOHN BRICE,
Committee on Salaries and Offices

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Councilmen will hold a meeting in Room No. 5 City Hall on every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are invited to attend.

PATRICK RUSSELL,
MICHAEL BROPHY,
WM. JOYCE. } Committee on Roads.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
REV. GEORGE W. BACON, A.M., LL.B., Principal.

The rooms have been much enlarged and refitted, and a gymnasium has been added. The modern languages, drawing, &c., are taught without extra charge. There are three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE

For young gentlemen, will reopen Sept. 20, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. Boarding and day school. A primary department. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point and the Navy School. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils and those of their parents for the past nine years.

Prof. ELLE CHARLIER, Director.

THE GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 20.

DR. and MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'

French and English boarding and day school, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen Sept. 22.

DR. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys is at No. 1,144 Broadway, near 26th-st.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

No. 926 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., now open, receives youth of all ages, and prepares them for college or business. For the past two years no pupil has been permanently transferred to any other city school. Several names of last year's patrons follow as references:

H. M. Alexander,	K. Couillard,	D. S. Schanck,
John Auchincloss,	Henry Day,	Robt. Schell,
John S. Boyd,	Geo. De Forest.	W. L. Skidmore,
Wm. A. Butler,	Edmund Dwight,	C. A. Smith,
B. F. Butler,	Alex. Knox,	C. N. Talbot,
A. W. Canfield,	C. E. Knox,	A. H. Trowbridge,
J. M. Cooper,	Thos. Leboutillier,	H. C. Van Vorst,
J. P. Crosby,	Jas. L. Phipps,	J. C. Work.

MISS KENNEDY'S

French and English school for young ladies and children, No. 12 Union-square, on 4th-av., between 14th and 15th sts. Miss Kennedy is prepared to receive a very limited number of young ladies as boarding pupils. They will be under her own constant supervision, have a pleasant home, unusual facilities for acquiring a thorough practical knowledge of the French language, which is the language of the house, and will receive a complete course of English instruction.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

For circulars of further particulars, please apply as above.

MAPLE HALL
FEMALE SEMINARY,
Jamaica, L. I.
P. A. ANDREU.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHONS'
CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL AND GYMNASIUM,
No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Open Sept. 12.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
AT NO. 40 IRVING-PLACE, OPENED ON THE 20TH OF SEPTEMBER.

JOHN B. MOORE'S

MATHEMATICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH (limited) SCHOOL, No. 923 Broadway, northwest corner 21st street, reopened on the 19th ult.

WINTER IN ROME.—A GERMAN PROTESTANT lady, accustomed to tuition, purposes to spend next Winter in Rome to procure educational advantages for her daughter. She would be glad to take charge of a few young ladies who might be desirous to accompany her. Invalids not objected to. Proposed time of departure, beginning of November, to remain in Rome six months. The engagement might be made for a year, if desired, and the Summer spent in Germany, Switzerland, &c., &c. Highest references given and required. For terms and particulars, address P. N., North Shore, Staten Island, N. Y.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Students received at any time. Naval, civil and mechanical engineering given. Open day and evening. Prof. Scheinert will resume his classes in ancient and modern languages and fencing in the above institution, Tuesday, Sept. 20. For circulars call or address

Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

REV. J. H. TYNG WOULD APPRISE parents that he has taken a pleasant and convenient room, corner Broadway and 21st-st., where he will be glad to receive a small number of lads, to whose thorough instruction in all the usual branches of classical and English study his whole time and endeavors will be devoted. The modern languages also will receive their full proportion of attention. Inquiry is invited at 923 Broadway.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDford, Westchester Co., N. Y.—A family Boarding-school, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. BOLTON, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21. Terms, for board and tuition, $60 per quarter. Circulars obtained of J. H. Fonda, No. 38 Wall-st.; James M. Bates, No. 165 Broadway; James M. Rankin, No. 172 Broadway, corner Maiden-lane, or address the Principal.

LAW SCHOOL OF NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY.—This school has been reorganized and will open on MONDAY, Oct. 3, 1864, at the University Building. For circulars, &c., application may be made at the University, or by letter to JOHN NORTON POMEROY, Dean of the Law Faculty.

FAIRHAVEN SEMINARY—J. G. SLOAN, Principal. This school is pleasantly located, one mile from New-Haven, Conn. Established thirteen years. Ten pupils received in the family. Winter term begins Nov. 2. Circulars at Goodenough's, No. 122 Nassau-st.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-street, was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Circulars at Christern's, No. 763, Crowen's, No. 843, Corwin's, No. 900, and Mitchell & Seixas', No. 952 Broadway.

THE CLASSICAL, FRENCH, ENGLISH and Primary School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, No. 920 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 19. There is a Gymnasium. For circulars, inquire of LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. GEO. W. CLARK, A. M., Rector. Parents and students are invited to visit it during school hours.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE—SOUTH WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE CO., MASS.—A select family school for boys. The Forty-eighth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 2. Twenty-five pupils. For circulars, address the Principal, BENJ. F. MILLS, A.M.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The fifty-fourth semi-annual session will commence on Tuesday, Nov. 1. For circulars, apply to the Principal,

D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fall and Winter term will commence on the first MONDAY in October. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. I. LOCKWOOD.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 15.

MRS. TUFFS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH boarding and day school, in West 84th-st., near Central Park, will be reopened Sept. 20. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Segee, No. 826.

A RECENT GRADUATE OF HARVARD desires to obtain pupils to prepare for college. The best references and testimonials will be given. Address W. M. HOWLAND, No. 218 East 30th-st.

REV. W. G. FRENCH WOULD RECEIVE six boys, under the age of twelve years, into his family, to board and teach. Apply immediately at No. 57 East 73d-st., near Central Park.

MRS. WILLIAMES, ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th street, will reopen, Sept. 21.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av. on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL WILL REOPEN at No. 1,182 Broadway, three doors above 28th-st. on MONDAY, Sept. 12.

J. H. PATTON'S SCHOOL WILL REOPEN on MONDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 1,149 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY, Washington-sq.—Primary, Classical & Commercial. Location, size and ventilation of rooms unsurpassed.

BOY'S BOARDING SCHOOL, ESSEX, CONN.—M. A. CUMMINGS, Principal. Terms, $250. Circulars at SHELDON & CO.'S, 335 Broadway

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MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y.

O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—MISS STEVENS, PRINCIPAL.—The forty-sixth year of this Seminary will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, will reopen on the 22d day of Sept. 1864.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER DESIRES engagements as visiting governess; special attention paid to the higher English branches, French and music; best of City references. Address J. G., 139 West 21st-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—LEFT IN THE LADIES' ROOM OF THE Hoboken Ferry, (New-York side,) on Saturday last, at 3½ P. M., a RUSTIC BASKET with ivy, ferns, &c. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at No. 170 Broadway, Room No. 2.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS AT RETAIL.

STRANG & ADRIANCE
NO. 355 BROADWAY,

Would respectfully invite attention to their extensive
AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT
OF
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS.

Large additions having been made to their stock, by purchases at the recent great auction sales, they are prepared to offer

GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

At prices as low, or lower, than can be found elsewhere.

BUYERS are assured that the
REDUCTION IN PRICES IS REAL.

FALL AND WINTER
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS,
In all the new styles.
CLOAKS MADE TO ORDER.

AT M. ROBERTS', JR.,
NO. 181 8TH-AV.
NO ABATEMENT IN THE RUSH OF CUSTOMERS.
STILL FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES.

All our stock has been marked down 25 per cent. from last week's prices,
AND
contains every novelty of the season.
COLORED VELOUR RUSSE.
A new and beautiful fabric.
COLORED EPINGLINES,
FRENCH MERINO,
FRENCH POPLINS,
BLACK AND COLORED PARAMETTAS,
BLACK AND COLORED ALPACCAS,
THIBETS,
BOMBAZINES,
WOOL PLAIDS,
WOOL DELAINES,
SCOTCH TARTANS,
SILKS,
SHAWLS, CLOAKS
AND
DRESS GOODS,
in the greatest variety.
AMERICAN DELAINES, only 3s. per yard.
10 cases more of those fast-colored
ESSEX AND PACIFIC PRINTS,
at 20c. and 25c. per yard.
A positive reduction of 100 per cent. from
LATE PRICES.
At M. ROBERTS', JR, No. 181 8th-av.
N. B.—German and French spoken.

GREAT REDUCTION.
IN
PRICES!
ALL NEW AND CHOICE GOODS
IN
RIBBONS,
MILLINERY VELVETS,
SILKS, SATINS.
ALSO,
FINE FRENCH FLOWERS,
STRAW GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
300 Lots, from Recent
AUCTION SALES.
J. BLUXOME,
No. 1,127 BROADWAY,
Between 25th and 26th sts.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
RIBBONS! RIBBONS!! RIBBONS!!!
FROM AUCTION!!!
SCOTCH PLAID, PLAIN and BROCHE BONNET and SASH RIBBONS from narrow to broadest widths, BELOW GOLD PRICES.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND, and No. 66 ALLEN-ST.
☞ Fifth Block East from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
OUR BONNET SILK VELVETS,
PLAIN AND PLAID SILKS, CORDED SILKS, UNCUT VELVETS, are all below last year's prices.
Full line of PLAID SILK VELVETS, CHEAP MILLINERY LACES, VEILS, &c., &c.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND, and No. 66 ALLEN-ST.
☞ Fifth block East from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
THE VERY BEST LADIES' KID GLOVES,
(full line,) Alexandre's, cheap.
Also, New Designs in Cloth, Thibet and Cashmere, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., bargains.
Auction lots of Embroideries, Linen Handkerchiefs, Woolen Hoods, Sacks, Sontags, Nubias, &c.—all below regular prices.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand, and No. 66 Allen-st.,
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.
FULL LINES OF SCARLET PLAID AND COLORED SILK RIBBON VELVETS,
NEW DRESS-TRIMMINGS, BUGLE GIMPS, CLOAK AND DRESS ORNAMENTS, &c., &c.
100 Cartoons of New French FLOWERS, OSTRICH FEATHERS, &c., &c., ready MONDAY.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND-ST.
Entrance to these Departments, No. 66 Allen-st.,
☞ Fifth Block East from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE,
NEW SILK BEAVER BLOOMERS,
IN ALL THE FASHIONABLE SHAPES!!
NEW FELT BLOOMERS, TURBANS, CAPS, HATS, BONNETS, &c., at 44c., 56c., 75c., $1 and upward.
The cheapest and largest stock in this City, without exception.
Our STRAW GOODS are clearing at 50 cents on the dollar.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND, and 66 ALLEN-ST.,
☞ Fifth block east from the Bowery.

CLOAK OPENING!
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
have just opened their splendid stock of
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
embracing a great many novelties in
CLOTH, SILK AND VELVET,
which they are determined to sell at
LOW PRICES.

TUCKER'S
BRIDAL SETS AND VAILS.
NEW AND VERY PRETTY.
NO. 759 BROADWAY.

REAL INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS, In long and square, from $20 in currency up to the finest quality. J. RUSSELL, No. 232 Wooster-st., third door below Amity-st.

CLOTHING.

UNTIL AFTER THE
PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.
KIRTLAND, BRONSON & CO.,
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
CLOTHING,
Nos. 45 and 47 CHAMBERS-STREET,
WILL
RETAIL
FROM THEIR LARGE
WHOLESALE STOCK,
SUITS AND SINGLE GARMENTS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
EQUAL IN QUALITY, STYLE AND FINISH
TO THE
BEST BROADWAY CUSTOM-WORK,
AT PRICES
FIFTY PER CENT.
LESS THAN THE SAME GOODS CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.
Nos. 45 and 47 CHAMBERS-STREET,
Opposite New Court-House.

SAVINGS BANKS.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.

BANK OPEN daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 P. M.

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.

All moneys deposited on or before Oct. 10, will draw interest from the 1st.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
CHATHAM SQUARE, NEW-YORK.
OPEN DAILY.
SIX PER CENT INTEREST ALLOWED.

Deposits made now, or on or before October 20th, will draw interest from October 1st.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK,
Nos. 427 and 429 CANAL-ST., corner Varick.
ASSETS……$1,212,650

OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 5 to 7. SIX PER CENT. interest allowed. Money deposited on or before Oct. 20, *will bear interest from Oct. 1.*

EDER V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

CITIZEN'S SAVINGS BANK.
Bowery, corner of Canal-street.

SIX SER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums of Five Hundred Dollars under, and FIVE PER CENT. on larger amounts.

All money deposited on or before Oct. 20, will bear interest from 1st inst. Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7. Bank books in English, German and French.

GEO. FOLSOM, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M., and on Monday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on bond and mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Oct. 1, 1864.

SEALED OFFERS will be received at this Department, under the act of Congress, approved June 30, 1864, until the noon of Friday, the 14th instant, for bonds of the United States, to the amount of forty millions of dollars. The bonds offered will bear an interest of six per centum, payable semi-annually, in coin, on the first days of May and November, and will be redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and payable twenty years from Nov. 1, 1864.

Each offer must be for fifty or some multiple of fifty dollars, and must state the sum including premium offered for each hundred dollars, or for fifty when the offer is for no more than fifty. Two per cent. of the principal (excluding premium) of the whole amount bid for, by each bidder, must be deposited, as a guaranty for the payment of subscriptions if accepted, with the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or with the Assistant Treasurer at New York, Boston, Philadelphia or St. Louis, or with the designated Depositary at Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, Detroit or Buffalo, or with any National Deposit Bank which may consent to transact the business without charge, for which deposits duplicate certificates will be issued to the depositors by the officer or bank receiving them—the originals of which must be forwarded, with the offers, to this Department. All deposits should be made in time for the certificates with the offers to reach Washington not later than the morning of Oct. 14, as aforesaid. No offer, not accompanied by its proper certificate of deposit, will be considered.

The Coupon and Registered Bonds, issued under this proposal, will be of the denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000. Registered Bonds of $5,000 and $10,000 will be issued if required.

All offers received will be opened on Friday, Oct. 14. The awards will be made by the Secretary to the highest offerers, and notice of acceptance or declination will be immediately given to the respective offerers. In cases of acceptance, bonds of the description and denomination preferred will be sent to the subscribers, at the cost of the Department, on final payment of installments. The deposit of two per cent. will be reckoned in the last installments paid by successful offerers, and will be immediately returned to those whose offers may not be accepted.

The amount of accepted offers must be deposited with the Treasurer, officer or bank authorized to act under this notice, on advice of the acceptance of offers, as follows: One-half on the 20th October, and the balance, including the premium and original two per cent. deposit, on the 31st October.

The bonds will bear interest from Nov. 1. Interest on deposits, from their date to Nov. 1, will be paid by the Government in coin.

One-half of the first installment, or twenty-five per cent. of accepted offers, may be paid, with accrued interest to Oct. 14, in United States "Certificates of Indebtedness," but such certificates will be received in part payment of the first installment only.

Offers under this notice should be indorsed "Offer for Loan," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury. The right to decline all offers not considered advantageous to the Government is reserved by the Secretary.

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
will receive subscriptions to the
NEW 7.30 TREASURY NOTE LOAN,
and allow ¼ per cent. commission to subscribers.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, maturing in THREE YEARS from Aug. 15, 1864—interest payable semi-annually in currency, at the rate of 7 3-10 PER CENT. per annum.

The notes are payable in Currency at maturity, or convertible into 5.20 SIX PER CENT BONDS, with interest, payable in Gold.

Also, BUY and SELL, at market rates, all kinds of GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, including
U. S. 5.20 BONDS.
U. S. 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.
U. S. 12 MOS. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
U. S. QUARTERMASTERS' CHECKS.
U. S. Two Year 5 per cent. LEGAL TENDER NOTES.
U. S. 6 per cent. COUPON and REGISTERED, of 1881.
MATURING CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS collected or purchased.

VERMILYE & CO.,
NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
HAVE FOR SALE
MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY,
FIRST MORTGAGE, 7 PER CENT. BONDS,
OF $100, $500 AND $1,000,
REDEEMABLE IN FIFTY YEARS,
WITH COUPONS PAYALE IN NEW-YORK,
AND PROVISION FOR A SINKING FUND FOR THE REDEMPTION AT MATURITY.

These bonds are a portion of an issue, the whole amount of which is $3,500,000, and are offered for sale for the purpose of extending the road to Hackettstown, the precinct terminus, to Phillipsburgh, opposite Easton, and for building double track, furnishing rolling stock, reducing grades, constructing branches, &c.

The Morris and Essex Railroad, when extended, will make a close connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and will become one of the most important avenues for the transportation of coal from the Lehigh region to New-York, and will also form the part of the great through line to Cincinnati and Chicago, and the Great West generally, via Lehigh Valley, Allentown, Pennsylvania Central and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.

These bonds are secured by a first mortgage to James Brown and Peter Cooper, Trustees, upon the road of the Company, completed, and in the course of construction, from the Hudson River, at Hoboken, to the Delaware River, at Pittsburgh, and other extensions in contemplation, including all rights, real estate, equipment, and other property.

EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK
NO. 650 BROADWAY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
UNITED STATES DEPOSITORY.
Subscriptions received for the new popular
7.3-10 LOAN,
And the entire commission of $2 50 on each $1,000 allowed.
10-40 Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.
CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

CARR, TAYLOR & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
No. 30 Broad-st.,
New-York.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD,
Exclusively on Commission,
at the New-York Stock Exchange.
CHAS. H. CARR, MATT. TAYLOR,
WILLIAM BELDEN.

GRINNELL & NEVERS,
STOCK BROKERS, No. 15 Broad-st., New-York.
Government Securities, Railway Stocks, &c., &c., bought and sold at the N. Y. Stock Exchange, exclusively on commission.
WILLIAM F. GRINNELL. BENJAMIN M. NEVERS.

TO CAPITALISTS.
$100,000 LOAN.

The above amount wanted on ten years' 7 per cent. semi-annual Coupon Bonds of Cortland County, N. Y. Interest and principal payable at my banking office, No. 139 Broadway.

H. J. MESSENGER.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

TO CAPITALISTS—YOUR ATTENTION IS called to one of the best investments now offered—sixty-one acres of land, within the northwest limits of the City of Baltimore, having a frontage of more than twenty thousand feet on Fulton, Monroe, Payson, Pulaski, Townsend, Mosher, Tenent, Winchester and Cook streets, the land and location are the very best around the city, fine shrubbery forest trees, a very good mansion-house and out-buildings. Some of the streets are paved up to the property: $1,500 per acre will be taken for it—much cheaper than any other property in the neighborhood. Address A. D. CLEMENS, No. 2 Courtland-st., Baltimore. One ℔ cent. will be allowed to any broker who will effect a sale.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage at six per cent. for a term of years; no broker's commission charged. Apply to AMHERST, WIGHT & SON, Attorneys, &c., No. 229 Broadway, Room 27, N. Y.

COMMISIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

NEW-YORK, Oct. 6, 1864.

THE FIRM OF WHITTELSEY & SHERWOOD is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Whittelsey retires from business.

ELISHA WHITTELSEY.
FREDERICK SHERWOOD.

The undersigned will continue the Flour, Grain and Commission business at the same place, No. 21 South-st., on his own account.

FREDERICK SHERWOOD.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers under the name of WHITNEY & MUREN is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.

Either party will sign in liquidation.

New-York, Oct. 6, 1864.

M. S. WHITNEY.
GEO. M. MUREN.

OFFICE OF THE ADIRONDACK COMPANY,
No. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1864. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this company will take place on MONDAY Oct. 23, 1864, at this office.

GEO. T. M. DAVIS, President.
GEO. W. PRATT, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

FISKE & HATCH,
BANKERS,
and dealers in Government Securities,
No. 38 Wall-st.,
receive orders for the
NEW 7-30 LOAN,
and have the notes always on hand for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY

☞ Banks, Bankers and Dealers supplied on favorable terms.

☞ All kinds of Government Securities bought and sold at market rates.

THE NINTH NATIONAL BANK,
NO. 363 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1864.
DEPOSITORY OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

This Bank will receive bids for the new Loan of
FORTY MILLIONS
5-20 Six Per Cent. Bonds,
To be awarded Oct. 14.

One-quarter of the amount to be paid in Certificates of Indebtedness.

This Bank will be represented at Washington by its President, and will receive and place with its bids all offers, and charge ⅛ per cent. if successful.

J. U. ORVIS, President.
JOHN T. HILL, Cashier.

PROSPECTUS OF THE AMERICAN AND BRITISH WEST INDIA COTTON COMPANY.

CAPITAL—$500,000.
5,000 Shares……$100 each.
Charter to be applied for.
JOHN C. RAHMING, President.
THOS. A. R. WEBSTER, Vice-Pres.
F. H. KNAPP, Treasurer.
GEORGE DOUGLAS, Counsel to the Co.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of cultivating Sea Island Cotton on the island of Long Island, one of the Bahamas, situated in lat. 23° 10', long. 75° 7', and have 2,000 acres of land, capable of producing the finest kind of Sea Island Cotton. During the past two years a section of the land has been under cultivation, and the cotton produced is pronounced equal to that raised in any part of the world. The Company intend increasing their facilities of production, therefore offer to the public a limited number of shares, at their par value of $100 each. Samples of Cotton, together with statistics and more extended information, may be had on application at the Office of the Company, No. 87 Beaver-st., New-York.

H. J. MESSENGER,
BANKER,
NO. 139 BROADWAY,

Will receive subscriptions to the NEW 7-30 TREASURY NOTES, and 10-40 BONDS, and allow the usual commissions.

We buy and sell at market rates,
U. S. 5-20 BONDS.
U. S. 6s. OF 1881.
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES.
U. S. QUARTERMASTER'S CHECKS.
U. S. 7-30 NOTES converted into 6s of '81.
U. S. CERTIFICATES COLLECTED.
Also, Gold, Silver, Canada and Uncurrent Money Bought and Sold at best rates.
ACCOUNTS of Banks, Bankers and Individuals received on favorable terms.

SIXTH NATIONAL BANK,
Corner 35th-st., Broadway and 6th-av.,

Will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 Treasury Notes at the Bank, and at the Bank of the Commonwealth. Ten-Forty Bonds on hand for immediate delivery.

C. DARLING, President.
J. W. B. DOBLER, Cashier.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED TO THE
7.30 PER CENT. AND 10.40
NATIONAL LOANS,
(¼ per cent. commission allowed)
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
Bankers and Government Loan Agents.

COAL LAND.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAS A lease of 2,200 acres of land, on very favorable terms, lying two miles from Petroleum Station, on the Northwestern Virginia Railroad, on which is a splendid vein of coal, six feet clear. Can be brought into market four cents per bushel cheaper than from any other point to this place, which affords a ready market for a large amount. There is a break of one hundred miles each side of Parkersburgh, to the Ohio River, in which no coal can be obtained. A large quantity can be disposed of to steamboats, as well as the markets of Cincinnati and Louisville, and points below, avoiding the most dangerous part of river navigation above. Parties wishing a safe investment, with large returns, need only examine this tract and the market to find as represented. Would dispose of one-half of above lease on reasonable terms to any parties who would aid in developing the same.

EUG. LIST.

PARKERSBURGH, West Virginia, Sept. 27, 1864.
Refer to W. K. Mead, 47 Water-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF MINNESOTA MINING COMPANY,
No. 12 PINE STREET,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1864. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT BY resolution of the Board of Directors, an ASSESSMENT of five dollars per share has been levied upon the Capital Stock of this company, payable on the tenth day of October next, at their office, with interest thereafter.

The transfer books will be closed on the 7th Oct., after which no transfers of Stock will be made on which assessments are unpaid.

S. A. BANKS, Treasurer.

CENTRAL PARK, NORTH AND EAST RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 1 STATE-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1864. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of this company for the election of thirteen directors and three inspectors of election will be held at this office on TUESDAY, Oct. 18, 1864, at 12 o'clock M.

By order JAMES WARING, Secretary.

OFFICE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,
No. 23 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1864. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this company will be held on the first MONDAY of October, at the office of the company, No. 13 William-st., New-York, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the transaction of such business as may come before the meeting.

JOHN A. DIX, President.
H. V. POOR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY,
JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Sept. 16, 1864. }

COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, due Oct. 1, 1864, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, free of Government tax.

JAMES BERDAN, Treasurer.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS Five per cent. Coupon Bonds, due in 1894. Interest and principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & CO., No. 17 Wall-st.

J. J. MERIAN, HAS ADMITTED AS partner his nephew, Mr. ALFRED MERIAN. The business will be continued under the firm of J. J. MERIAN & CO. Mr. LOUIS KORRETT holds the power of Attorney of the new firm.

DIVIDENDS.

SIXTH MONTHLY DIVIDEND.

The directors of the CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of one per cent. on their capital of $5,000,000, payable on the 15th inst., at their office, No. 10 Pine-st.

JAMES BISHOP, President.
WED. W. CLARKE, Secretary.
Oct 3, 1864.

CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $5,000,000.
DIRECTORS:
JAMES BISHOP, of James Bishop & Co., No. 1 Beaver-st.
CHRISTOPHER MEYER, President "Novelty" and "Meyer" Rubber Companies.
WILLIAM H. BREEDEN, of Breeden & Southwick.
GEORGE H. BISSELL, of Geo. H. Bissell & Co., Franklin, Pa.
FREDERICK PRENTICE, of Oil Creek, Pa.
WEDWORTH W. CLARKE, of W. W. Clarke & Co., No. 10 Pine-st.
JOHNSON LETSON, President New-Brunswick Rubber Company.
PETER C. ONDERDONK, Trenton, N. J.
WM. S. MAYO, M. D., New-York.

McKINLEY OIL COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 2.
NEW YORK, Oct. 5.

The Trustees of the McKinley Oil Company, have declared a Dividend of Three per Cent (out of the net earnings of the Company for the month of September,) payable on demand at the office of the company No. 81 John-street New-York, to shareholders of record at the close of business this day.

WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

BRIGGS GOLD COMPANY.
NOTICE OF DIVIDEND NO. 6.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1864.

A dividend of One per cent. for the month of September has been declared payable at the office of the company, No. 81 John-st., New-York, on and after Oct. 17, 1864, to shareholders of record, at the close of business this day.

WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 30, 1864. }

DIVIDEND.

The usual Semi-Annual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent. out of the profits of the past six months, has this day been declared by the Board of Directors, payable on and after the 10th day of October.

The Transfer Books will be closed till that date.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE CO.,
NO. 71 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1864.

A Semi-annual Dividend of 7½ Per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
PLEASANT VALLEY GOLD COMPANY.

A Dividend of Two (2) Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of this Company has been this day declared by the Trustees, payable on the 24th day of October, at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange place, in the City of New-York.

A. L. PURVES, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1864.

MACHINERY.

HYDROSTATIC PRESS WANTED.—First-class, second-hand, in good order, without pump, ten-inch ram or more; Hoe & Co.'s make preferred. Address Box No. 4,334 New-York City Post-office, with dimensions, price and where to be seen.

SHIPPING.

MAIL STEAMERS TO FRANCE DIRECT

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The first five splendid vessels intended to be put upon this favorite route for the Continent, are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUGENIE	(Afloat)	900-horse power
FRANCE	(Building)	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Building)	1,100-horse power

Until the completion of the entire list, the service will be performed by the

WASHINGTON, A. DUCHESNE; LAFAYETTE, A. BOCANDE;

as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE.

WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Oct. 12.
LAFAYETTE	WEDNESDAY	Nov. 9.
WASHINGTON	WEDNESDAY	Dec. 7.

First Cabin, (including table wine)....$135

Second Cabin, (including table wine)....$70 or $80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Medical attendance free of charge.

For freight or passage, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.

At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)

At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATNOI CO.

(Limited.)

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN—building	3,612	
ONTARIO—building	3,212	
HELVETIA—building	3,209	
ERIN	3,318	Grace.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Prowse.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,972	Brooking.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

VIRGINIA—Lewis	Saturday, Oct. 8.
ERIN—Grace	Saturday, Oct. 22.
LOUISIANA—Prowse	Saturday, Nov. 5.
PENNSYLVANIA—Brooking	Saturday, Nov. 19.

AND EVERY ALTERNATE SATURDAY THEREAFTER.

The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.

Cabin passage, $65 in gold; Steerage, $50 in currency.

The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading (having their value expressed therein) are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 12.
CHINA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 19.
EUROPA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 26.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 2.
CANADA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 9.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 16.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.

For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE.

CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY.

SHORT ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA VIA NICARAGUA.

NO CHARGE FOR MEALS ON THE TRANSIT.

The New and Elegant Steamship GOLDEN RULE, D. S. BABCOCK, Commander, On SATURDAY, Oct. 22, at Noon, (And every Saturday four weeks thereafter,) from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting with the steamship MOSES TAYLOR.

PRICE OF PASSAGE as low as by any other line offering equal inducements in speed, safety, style of living and accommodations.

For passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 177 West, corner of Warren-st.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.

REGULAR WEEKLY LINE.

NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S Line of Side-Wheel Steamers, carrying the United States Mail to NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

Will sail as follows:

EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Oct. 15.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Oct. 22.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Oct. 29.
CORONADO	Jayne	Saturday, Nov. 5.
GUIDING STAR	Knapp	Saturday, Nov. 12.
EVENING STAR	Bell	Saturday, Nov. 19.
MORNING STAR	Hepburn	Saturday, Nov. 26.
CORONADO	Jayne	Saturday, Dec. 3.
DAY STAR	(Building.)	

At 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier 46 North River, 3d Pier above Canal-st., N. Y.

The *Morning Star* is 2,048 tons, the *Evening Star* 2,015, *Guiding Star* 2,416, the *Day Star* 2,778, and the [illegible] 1,788, custom-house measurement. Their passenger accommodations are not excelled by those upon any steamers.

No freight received or Bills of Lading signed after 12 M. on day of sailing. For Freight or Passage apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Under convoy of a United States war steamer, throughout the Atlantic voyage.

The following first-class side-wheel steamers will be dispatched at noon precisely, from Pier No. 3, North River.

Oct. 13	COSTA RICA	TINKLEPAUGH.
Oct. 24	OCEAN QUEEN	SEABURY.
Nov. 3	NORTH STAR	JONES.

For freight or passage, apply to D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer "CORSICA," Capt. LE MESURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Oct. 10, and Nov. 7.

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	50

(Payable in Gold or its equivalent.)

No freight received on day before sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR MATAMORAS DIRECT.

The fast United States Mail Steamship CREOLE, JOHN THOMPSON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, for the above port, on Saturday, Oct. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

The United States Mail Steamship ROANOKE, FRANCIS A. DREW, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for Havana direct on MONDAY, Oct. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight or passage apply to LUDLAM, HEINEKEN & CO., No. 115 Broadway.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

SEMI-MONTHLY FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The first-class side-wheel steamship ARIEL, Capt. STEPHEN G. RUSSELL, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19.

For freight or passage, apply to D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

N. B.—The CHAMPION, Capt. WILSON, will follow on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 2.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL—Touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company (Inman line) carrying the U. S. mails, are intended to sail as follows:

EDINBURGH	SATURDAY	Oct. 15
[illegible]	SATURDAY	Oct. 22
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY	Oct. 29

and every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD, OR ITS EQUIVALENT IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin	$80	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40
First Cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage, $30. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

FOR HAVANA.—PRICE OF PASSAGE, $80.—The steamer "EAGLE," Capt. J. J. LAWRENCE, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. [illegible], at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

PASSENGERS PER STEAMSHIP CORSICA, for Havana and Nassau, are requested to be at the Company's Wharf, Jersey City, by 11 o'clock, ON MONDAY MORNINNG, 10th inst. E. CUNARD, Bowling Green.

PRINTING.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Orders solicited. Diaries for 1865.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN POSSESSING WEALTH, and of domestic habits, seeks correspondence, with a matrimonial view, with a lady of wealth, intelligence and refinement. Only sincere and really eligible ladies address D. S., Station F.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the City to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at MARTIN OLSEN'S MANTEL MANUFACTORY, No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn, Long Island, N. Y.

RAILROADS.

NEW RAILROAD LINE SOUTH: BROOKLYN TO PHILADELPHIA—THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.

Fare, $2. Excursion Ticket, $3, (good for three days.) On and after MONDAY, Aug. 1, 1864, by the commodious steamer JESSE HOYT, foot of Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, every day (Sundays excepted,) at 11 o'clock A. M., thence to Port Monmouth and by the Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad to foot of Vine-st., Philadelphia. Returning leave Vine-st. wharf, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

☞ Travelers from the City of New-York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New-Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the Cities of New-York and Philadelphia.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,

NEW BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

Passenger trains leave New-York via the Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers-st., running through to Cleveland, Ohio, without change of cars, connecting with railroads for all principal cities in the West.

This road is being extended, and will soon be in complete running order to Mansfield, Galion, Urbana, Dayton, Cincinnati and St. Louis, without break of gauge.

H. F. SWEETZER, General Superintendent.

T. H. GOODMAN, General Ticket Agent, Meadville, Pa.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD Trains for Albany, Troy, and Saratoga Springs, also connecting with the North and West, leave 26th-st. depot at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Leave New-York, James-slip and 34th-st., East River, for Greenport, Sag Harbor and Hamptons, at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Riverhead, Yaphank and Lakeland at 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Islip, Babylon and Farmingdale at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (Stages connect for Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Huntington.) For Hempstead, Jamaica and Winfield at 8, 10:30 A. M. and 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M.

Sunday excursion train leaves 34th-st., East River, at 8:30 A. M., for Riverhead, stopping at all stations, except Hempstead and Syosset.

Excursion tickets for this train at reduced rates.

A. REASONER, Superintendent.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING R. R. CO.—Trains leave Flushing 5:40, 7, 8, 9, 11 A. M., and 1, 3, 5, 6, 7:15 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point 6:10, 7:30, 8:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30 and 8 P. M. Ferry boats leave James Slip and 34th-st., East River, every half hour connecting with trains. Extra trains leave Flushing at 11 P. M. and Hunter's Point at 12 o'clock TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS. SUNDAY trains leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4, 6 P. M.; returning, leave Hunter's Point at 9 and 11 A. M., and 2, 5, 7 P. M. Stage connections—Whitestone 7:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., and 2:20, 4:20 and 5:30 P. M. Manhassett and Little Neck 9:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. College Point 6:30, 11:30 A. M. and 2:20 and 5:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows, viz.:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
7 A. M.—Express for Cleveland direct, via A. & G. W. Ry.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way for Otisville, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express—Saturdays and Sundays excepted—for Dunkirk, Buffalo, &c.
6 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Rochester, Canandaigua, &c. On Saturdays this train will run to Buffalo only.
8 P. M.—Emigrant, for Dunkirk.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.—Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M. and 4:27 and 6:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:40 P. M.	11:02 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—TRAINS for Albany and Troy and the North and West leave Chambers-st., at 7 A. M.; Express, 8 A. M.; Way Mail, 10:30 A. M., and 4, 6 and 10:40 P. M. Express on Sundays at 6:22 P. M. from 30th-st.

J. M. TOUCEY, Assistant Superintendent.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 2:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M., 6:25 P. M. The 9:15 A. M. and 4:22 P. M., run through to Monsey.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

THE GREAT INSIDE ROUTE FOR BOSTON.

STONINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE, VIA GROTON AND PROVIDENCE, THE OLDEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND MOST DIRECT, AVOIDING "POINT JUDITH."

The magnificent steamer COMMONWEALTH, ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

The elegant steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK, ON MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS, AT 5 O'CLOCK, P. M.

These boats start from Pier No. 18 North River, (foot of Cortlandt-st.,) and are acknowledged by all experienced travelers to be among the largest, strongest, most comfortable and best that have ever run in American waters. At all seasons and in all weather, these boats invariably make the passage on time. Sumptuous suppers and luxuriously furnished state-rooms are marked features of these "floating palaces."

Berths and state-rooms may be secured at Harden's Express Office, No. 74 Broadway, and at No. 115 West-st., New-York, and at No. 76 Washington-st., Boston.

M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY.—CHANGE OF PIER.—PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE, LEBANON SPRINGS, SARATOGA, MONTREAL and all points NORTH and WEST VIA HUDSON RIVER.—The new steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, and the DANIEL DREW, Capt. J. F. TALLMAN, form a Day Line for Albany from Desbrosses-st. at 8 A. M., and 30th-st. at 8:10, landing at Cozzens Hotel dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked West and North.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamboat and railroad connection at New-Haven. Steamers leave Peck-slip, at 3:15 and 11 P. M., Sundays excepted.

LEGAL NOTICES.

MASTER'S SALE.

Pursuant to the command of an alias decretal order of sale from the Court of Common Pleas of Summit County, at the suit of Francis Dunlevy and Willis Robbins, administrators of Elias Fassett, deceased, against the Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad Company, et al, to me directed, I shall offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the Court-house in Akron, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of November, 1864, between the hours of 1 o'clock P. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., the entire real estate of said Railroad Company, to which they have any title legal or equitable, their said railroad, formerly known as the Akron Branch of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, and located in the counties of Summit, Wayne and Holmes, in the State of Ohio; running from Hudson, Summit County, its junction with said Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, a distance of about sixty-one miles, to Millersburgh, Holmes County, crossing the Atlantic & Great Western Railroad at Akron, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad at Orville; the right of way, therefor, and the land occupied thereby. The superstructure and all the tracks thereon, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, depot grounds, depots, machine shops, engine-houses and all other buildings thereon, water stations and tank houses, and all appurtenances of their said road, and also all the franchises, rights and privileges of said Company, of, in, to or concerning the same—except the premises heretofore conveyed by said Railroad Company to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, pursuant to the decree of said Court.

Appraised at $225,000.

Also at the same time and place, I will offer for sale at public auction, all the personal property of said Cleveland, Zanesville & Cincinnati Railroad Company, including the equipment of said railroad now in the hands of the Receiver of said Company, or which may be in his hands at the time of such sale, consisting in part of four locomotives, six passenger cars, four baggage cars, 56 gravel cars, 57 house freight cars, 40 flat freight cars, 12 hand cars, timber, ties, lumber, cord wood, materials in the machine shops, tools, old iron, &c.

Terms—Cash at time of sale.

DAVID L. KING, Special Master Com.

W. S. C. OTIS, of Cleveland, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Sept. 29, 1864.

PROPOSALS

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
TWELFTH AND GIRARD STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on MONDAY, the 16th inst., for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following articles:

Trousers, sky blue, for mounted men, army standard.
Trousers, sky-blue, for foot men, army standard.
Drawers, canton flannels, army standard.
Woolen stockings, army standard.
Bootees, large size, 10s to 14s, army standard.
Water-proof ponchos for shelter tents for horsemen, gutta percha, or India rubber, army standard.
Water-proof blankets, for infantry, army standard.
Uniform felt hats, Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, army standard.
Coat buttons, army standard.
Shirt buttons, army standard.
Green worsted lace, 1½ inch, army standard.
Blocking twine, army standard.
Axe slings, army standard.
Hatchet slings, army standard.
National colors, infantry, army standard.
Regimental colors, infantry, army standard.
Regimental index books, army standard.
Regimental order books, army standard.
Hat-cords and tassels, artillery, army standard.
White Williamantic cotton, No. 24, sample required.
Black wadding, sample required.
Red bunting, sample required.
White bunting, sample required.
Scarlet facings, cloth, sample required.
Sky-blue facings, cloth, sample required.
Also, for prisoners of war, woolen blankets of low grades, sample required.

Samples of such articles as are required to be of army standard can be seen at this office.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to, as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not *fully comply with the requirements* of this advertisement, will not be considered.

Blank forms for proposals, embracing the terms of the guarantee required on each bid, can be had on application at this office, and none others which do not embrace this guarantee will be considered, nor will any proposal be considered which does not *strictly conform* to the requirements therein stated.

The bids will state the number or quantity of each kind of article proposed to be delivered.

Bids must be indorsed "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating the particular articles bid for.

Colonel ALEX. J. PERRY, Quartermaster's Department, U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY STORES.

OFFICE U. S. COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
NO. 32 VINE-ST., CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 27, 1864.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned until 3 o'clock P. M., SATURDAY, Oct. 15, 1864, for supplying, for the use of the United States Army, subsistence stores, as follows:

5,000,000 pounds of
PORK—Mess, Thin Mess, or Prime Mess.
BACON—Sides, Shoulders or Hams.

Pork to be sound, free from rust or stain, full weight (200 lbs.,) full salted, in full-hooped oak or ash barrels.

Bacon to be sound, thoroughly cured and smoked dry; loose, or packed in strong tierces or boxes containing about 300 pounds net each.

Cooperage must of the best kind, and all boxes must be strapped with green hickory straps.

Bidders will state fully and precisely the kinds of meat and quantity of each kind offered, and the time within which they propose to make the delivery, and for Bacon, whether loose or in packages. If the latter, state the kind.

The stores to be delivered to the Commissaries of Subsistence at Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago, Baltimore, New-York, or Boston, as each bidder may select, but they must state in their proposals at which of these points they will make their deliveries; and if at more than one point, the quantity at each.

Separate proposals must be made, in duplicate, for each of the articles offered, or for deliveries of the same article at different points, and bidders may propose for the whole or any part of the amount specified.

The prices (per barrel for pork, per pound for bacon, named in the proposals, will be for the article delivered free of expense to the United States for drayage, cooperage or packages, at such places in the cities named as may be designated by the receiving Commissary.

Contractors are expected to hold their goods without expense to the United States until required for shipment, if so desired by the receiving Commissary.

Certificates of inspection by professional packers or inspectors other than the party furnishing the stores, must be furnished when required; but the meats will also be examined and passed upon by such inspector as may be designated by the Commissary to whom the delivery is made.

Returns of weights, signed by a professional Public Weigher, must be furnished when required.

All old marks, except such as pertain to the contents, must be obliterated, and each package must have distinctly and plainly marked on it the name and address of the seller, the name of the contents, and date of contract, and Bacon packages must also have on them the gross, tare (actual) and net weights.

Payments will be made in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

A printed copy of this advertisement must be attached to each proposal, as also a written guarantee of two responsible names.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

Place of business and date ———.

The undersigned, in response to your advertisement, dated Sept. 27, 1864, hereby offers for sale to the United States, the following stores ——— (here state the kind and quantity offered, place and time of delivery, &c.,) ——— at ($———) ——— dollars ——— cents per ———, and should this proposal be accepted, in whole or in part, will deliver the same in strict compliance with advertisement, a copy of which is hereunto attached.

(Signature of bidder,) ———

We, the undersigned, hereby guaranty that, should all or any part of the above bid be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions. Also a written contract, with bonds to the amount of one-fourth of the value of the stores proposed to be furnished, shall be executed if required.

(Signatures,) ———

Proposals must be inclosed in an envelope, sealed and addressed to the undersigned, and must be distinguished from other letters by the words, "Proposals for Stores," on the upper left hand corner of the envelope.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids, if such a course should be deemed to the interest of the United States.

B. DU BARRY, Maj. and C. S., U. S. A.

[No. 7.]

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
CINCINNATI, OHIO, Sept. 29, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned until TUESDAY, Oct. 18, 1864, at two o'clock P. M., for the immediate delivery, to this department, of—

Ostrich Feathers for Hats, army standard.
Hat Feather Sockets, army standard.
Eagles for Hats, army standard.
Cressed Cannon for Hats, army standard.
Cressed Sabers for Hats, army standard.
Cressed Bugles for Hats, army standard.
Company Figures, assorted, army standard.
Chevrons, Artillery Sergeants, army standard.
Chevrons Artillery Corporals, army standard.
National Colors, Infantry, army standard.
Regimental Colors, Infantry, army standard.
Guidons, army standard.
Drums Snares, sets, army standard.

Samples of which may be seen at the office of Clothing and Equipage in this city.

To be delivered free of charge, at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods distinctly marked on each article and package.

Parties offering goods must distinctly state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to army standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

A guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1864, at two o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Wednesday, Oct. 19, 1864.

Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of proposals, contracts and bonds may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Indorse envelope "Proposal for ———," and address

Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
Oct. 8, 1864.

Proposals, sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Paper," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M., on the 21st day of October instant, for furnishing and delivering at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New-York, five hundred reams of paper.

The paper to be white, 13½ inches by 16¾ inches; to weigh 16 pounds to the ream, and be made of linen stock; to be ruled 24 lines on each page, leaving one inch margin at the top and bottom and both sides of each page.

Sample of quality and size of the paper may be seen at the office of the Inspector in charge at the Navy-yard at Boston, New-York and Philadelphia, and at this Bureau.

[No. 5.]

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
CINCINNATI, Sept. 24, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY THE undersigned, until MONDAY, Oct. 17, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the immediate delivery, to this department of

IRREGULAR TROWSERS, of any color except light blue or gray.

Samples to be furnished by the parties offering, who will state in their bids the quantity they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery.

To be delivered free of charge at the U. S. Inspection Warehouse, in this city, in good new packages, with the name of the party furnishing, the kind and quantity of goods, distinctly marked on each article and package.

Samples, when submitted, must be marked and numbered to correspond with the proposal; and the parties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to sample, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

Bids will be opened on Monday, Oct. 17, 1864, at 2 o'clock P. M., at this office, and bidders are requested to be present.

Awards will be made on Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1864.

Telegrams relating to proposals will not be noticed.

Blank forms of Proposals may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Indorse envelope "Proposals for ———," and address

Col. WM. W. McKIM,
Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 11, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily, for the FREIGHTING OF FORAGE for the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland, and other ports on Coast of Maine, TO Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to

S. L. BROWN,
Captain and Asst. Quartermaster.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD.—TO LET—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT in a very small, unobtrusive family, with board, to an invalid or lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway. No children or boarders.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD, FOR families, can be had at the residence of the subscriber; comfortable rooms, liberal table, very healthy and pleasant location among the hills. Address H. E., Town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y. Daily communication with the City, by boat and rail.

BOARD WANTED.—A LADY AND DAUGHTER wish to obtain board in a family where instruction on the piano would be considered as partly equivalent, on moderate terms. Address B., Box No, 138 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED FOR A GENTLEMAN, wife, and three children and nurse; an entire second floor preferred, with private table; location must be desirable and rooms well furnished. Address Box No. 380 Post-office, stating location.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN DESIRES FIRST-class board and well-furnished room, between 4th and 6th avs., and 14th and 28th sts. Reference exchanged. Address No. 3, Bryant & Stratton's College, No. 937 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED—A GENTLEMAN AND wife desire a good room, with board, in a private family, up-town. Price, about $80 per month. Address A. B., Box No. 164, *Times* Office.

VERY HANDSOME ROOMS, WITH OR without partial board, may be had at No. 38 University-place, by two or three gentlemen. Good references required.

BOARDING.—PRIVATE FAMILY DESIRES TO let neatly furnished suites of rooms; also rooms for single gentlemen; good table; dinner at 6. 34 West 29th-st.

THE PRICES OF COMBS REDUCED, and broken combs, opera and eye-glasses, fans, parasols and jewelry repaired at Comb Store, No. 947 Broadway, and No. 177 5th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE AND lot on the west side of Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights, with store on Furman-st.; lot 25 feet 3 inches by 150 feet. House contains all modern improvements, and is in perfect order; yard in high state of cultivation. A portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars apply to JOHN BLISS, No. 26 Burling-slip, New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING 75 ACRES choice land, plain farm-house and out-buildings, situate at Pleasant Plains Station, Staten Island Railroad, west end of Staten Island, the property of Edward Wier, deceased. For particulars apply to G. R. WIER, on the premises, or EDWARD WIER, 80th-st., near 2d-av., Yorkville.

A VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE VILlage of Jericho, L. I.; large residence, with every convenience; together with country hotel adjoining; cost the late owner $13,000. Also, 45 acres of cultivated land; will sell for $7,000, or exchange for Brooklyn or City property. For maps and information, apply to COOPER & FORGIE, No. 5½ Pine-st., Room No. 18.

SPLENDID RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Situated at South Bergen, N. J., comprising parlor, library, dining, reception and bath, and ten bed-rooms, and all modern conveniences; ¾ of an acre of land, laid out in ornamental and fruit garden: cars every ten minutes from Jersey City Ferry. Plots 75x375 for sale. Apply at No. 34 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COUNTRY RESIDENCE with one or more acres of land, on the western slope of the Palisade Ridge, 45 minutes from the City Hall by railroad or steamboat; place has 75 growing fruit trees, 40 grape vines in bearing, besides currants, &c. Inquire of J. Q. DUDLEY, No. 12 Gold-st., New-York.

LLEWELLYN PARK.—STRANGERS WISHing to visit Llewellyn Park can obtain cards of admission at T. B. MERRICK & SON'S, No. 70 William-st., New-York; or BAILEY & EVERITT'S, Library Building, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE story brick house, No. 166 Washington-st., situated on high ground, convenient to the ferries; containing bath, stationary tubs, range, water-closets, &c., all in perfect order. For terms, &c., apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot No. 58 West 27th-st., near 6th-av.; has been put in good order and immediate possession may be had. Apply on the premises, or of T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—6 FIRST-CLASS brick houses, 3 stories and high basements, on 125th-st., ready for immediate occupancy; 125th-st. is 100 feet wide, sewered and lighted. S. EDDY, No. 8 Pine-st., or J. C. SAUNDERS, No. 13 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—POSSESSION immediately. A three-story brick house, near Dr. Cuyler's Church, in first-rate order; contains the modern improvements. For cards of Admission, apply to J. DAVENPORT, corner of Fulton-av. and Oxford-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—WITH IMMEDIATE POSsession, a four-story English basement house in 20th-st., opposite seminary grounds; house in complete order, with all the modern improvements. J. A. MAPES, No. 229 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS NEW BROWNstone four-story high-stoop houses, Nos 35 and 37 West 39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Latest improvements. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOUSE, 20x50, West 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to COR. R. DISOSWAY, No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No 8. No commissions allowed.

A BARGAIN.—GOOD COTTAGE, NINE ROOMS, four full lots, plenty of fruit, 9 miles on Long Island Railroad, 200 feet from depot, only $1,700. COOPER & FORGIE, No. 5½ Pine-st., Room No. 18.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FOUR-STORY, HIGH basement, brown-stone house, No. 55 West 48th-st. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE—BY ALLEN & BROWN, NO. 96 Broadway, several very desirable brown-stone front houses and lots, in the best neighborhood, mostly all new houses, between 4th and 6th avs., with immediate possession.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP house and lot on 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., with immediate possession. For permits and particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE NO. 203 EAST BROADway and No. 203 Division-st. Inquire at No. 214 East Broadway.

TO LET.

TO RENT, LOW, IN BROOKLYN, AND every convenience, five three-story brick houses, south side Butler-st., between Hoyt and Bond sts., with parlor, kitchen and three bedrooms each floor, with water and gas, &c.; rent $12 monthly. Apply on premises to M. WALSH, or Office No. 1, over Fulton Bank, New-York, about 12 o'clock.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK.—To rent, furnished and unfurnished houses, containing gas and all modern improvements; delightful situation for Winter or Summer; good neighborhood. Apply at Room No. 11, No. 132 Broadway, or B. BRADLEY, No. 362 Broadway.

TO LET—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, A residence with five acres of land; house containing all of the modern improvements, plenty of fruit, &c. For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO LET—STRICTLY private and quiet; no children; rear-room bed-room and large balcony; water, gas and all conveniences; rent $15. No. 453 Hudson-st. Apply at No. 8 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

TO LET.—THREE-STORY HOUSE, NO. 80, Franklin-st., or house for sale cheap, with lease of lot. House just repaired and vacant, open forenoon and afternoon.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A PRIvate family only, near Union-square; it is full size, 4 stories, in good order and well furnished; rent $2,500 to May 1. Address Box No. 265 Post-office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—TO RENT, IN A GOOD NEIGHBORhood in New-York City, a house, unfurnished or furnished; or would purchase the furniture, entire or in part, and pay cash for the same. Address, stating particulars of location and size and rent of house, to A. B., Broadway Post-office, No. 422 Broadway, N. Y.

WANTED TO RENT—FROM NOV. 1 TO MAY 1, a furnished house, English basement or high stoop, on or near the 5th-av. The house will be kept in the best order, as there are no children. Address Box No. 5,649, Post-office.

TO LET—PART OF HOUSE NO. 104 WAVERLEY-place, and furniture for sale cheap.

AUCTION SALES.

J. H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

By JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.,
Office, No. 36 Pine-st.
SALE OF ORDNANCE STORES.
At store No. 62 New-st., near Beaver-st.,
On MONDAY, Oct. 17, 1864,
At 12 o'clock, noon.

By order of Cuthbert Bullitt, Esq., United States Marshal, Eastern District of Louisiana, will be sold the following described Ordnance Stores, being seizures made within the jurisdiction of the United States District Court of Eastern Louisiana, the sale of which was forbidden there by the military authorities of New-Orleans, viz.:

67 Cases of Muskets,
434 Kegs and 13 Boxes of Powder,
332 Bags and 13 Boxes of Shot,
13 Revolvers,
about 500,000 Percussion Caps,
8 Kegs Ball Cartridges,
2,000 Metallic Cartridges,
40 Revolver Cartridges,
24 Boxes of Swords,
5 Swords.

Terms of Sale—Cash in Government funds.

The above goods may be examined three days before the sale at the above store. Samples will be ready for inspection on the 8th inst. at the office of the auctioneers.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, OCT. 11 and 12, at 10½ o'clock, MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., valuable Carrara marble statuary, for parlors, halls and gardens, fountains, vases, Mosaic tables, columns, pedestals, &c., lately imported from Italy by Signori Gouvalloni & Zannoni, of Florence. The invoice comprises about fifty groups and figures of statuary, and ordinary Carrara marble, executed by the most distinguished Italian artists, and decidedly the most artistically finished and best collection ever offered by the above importers. This valuable collection of groups and figures will be sold in the cases as imported, for the accommodation of purchasers, but will be unpacked, if desired, without charge. Also, about sixty groups and figures of pure white Italian alabaster, representing new and historical subjects, pedestal and columns for statues and busts, Florentine Mosaic tables, garden vases and fountains, Roman, Grecian, Gothic, Florentine, Hebe, Etruscan and other styles of vases of the purest agate alabaster and marble. Also, Tayya, card receivers, groups of animals, &c., &c., forming altogether one of the most valuable and attractive sales ever made in New-York. Descriptive catalogues will be ready the day of exhibition, Monday, Oct. 10, 1864.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY ORDER OF REAR-Admiral Hiram Paulding, I will offer for sale on MONDAY, the 24th inst., at 12 o'clock, M., at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, about 250 pieces live oak ship timber, on account of storage and charges.

D. D. T. MARSHALL,
U. S. Naval Storekeeper.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CAVALRY HORSES WANTED.

CAVALRY BUREAU, OFFICE OF ASST. QUARTERMASTER,
No. 18 State-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1864.

I will purchase in OPEN MARKET all the cavalry horses that may be presented and pass inspection at the Government stables, corner of 10th-av. and 35th-st., in this City, until further notice.

Payment will be made in checks, payable in certificates of indebtedness, when seven (7) or more horses are received. Price, one hundred and sixty-five ($165) each.

GEO. T. BROWNING,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS STABLE, NEAR Madison-av. and 32d-st.; is new, finished inside with hard wood and all modern improvements, and a splendid establishment. Apply to E. G. LOCKE, No. 20 Pine-st.

MR & MRS. UNION. MISS E. LOVE.

WEDDING CARDS.

French Note Papers, Seals and Presses, Silver Plates, etc. J. Everdell's, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St. For Specimens by mail, send 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
OF THE
GRAND TOM THUMB COMBINATION.
The present will be
THE LAST OPPORTUNITY
OF WITNESSING THESE LILIPUTIAN WONDERS,
AS
GENERAL TOM THUMB AND WIFE
RETIRE FROM PUBLIC LIFE
at the close of their present engagement at the Museum.
They are to sail in the steamer *City of Washington* for Europe on the 29th, and make an extended tour
IN THEIR PRIVATE CAPACITY,
LEAVING
COMMODORE NUTT
AND THE ELFIN MINNIE WARREN,
TO CONTINUE THEIR PUBLIC EXHIBITIONS IN THIS COUNTRY.
THE GALAXY OF LILIPUTIAN STARS,
GEN. TOM THUMB AND CHARMING WIFE,
COM. NUTT AND MISS MINNIE WARREN,
GIVE THREE ENTERTAINMENTS DAILY,
At 11 A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M.
AVOID THE CROWDS—AVOID THE CROWDS,
by attending the Morning Levee. They appear in their
IDENTICAL WEDDING COSTUME.
AFTERNOON, AT 3,
ELVIRA; OR, THE ROSE OF CASTILE.
THE TOM THUMB COMBINATION.
LOAN OF A LOVER.
EVENING, AT 7½,
RUTH OAKLEY.
TONY DENIER IN TRIPES MIRAOULUM.
M. DECHALUMEAUX.
ALBINOS, GIANTS, LEARNED SEAL, &c., &c.
Admission 30 cents; Children under ten, 15 cents.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

ANOTHER WEEK OF
JOHN E. OWENS'
Triumphant Personations of
SOLON SHINGLE and JOSH BUTTERBY.
The finest bits of comic acting ever witnessed in New-York, and efforts which for the past SIX WEEKS SIX WEEKS have commanded the greatest and most fashionable assemblages ever continuously attracted to this theatre
EVEN IN ITS PALMIEST DAYS.

☞ Parties wishing to avoid disappointment should secure seats several days in advance. The orchestra and dress circle seats are usually sold *before 4 o'clock each afternoon.*

MONDAY, OCT. 10, and every night this week,
VICTIMS and THE PEOPLE'S LAWYER,
Received every night with continuous
PEALS OF LAUGHTER AND APPLAUSE.

HELLER'S SALLE DIABOLIQUE,

NO. 585 BROADWAY (opposite Niblo's).

HELLER is so successful, that—
HELLER will continue his deeds; for—
HELLER sees no reason why—
HELLER should change the programme, when—
HELLER is crowded nightly. It is—
HELLER of whom every one talks, and—
HELLER who is on every one's lips.
HELLER is great in magic, and—
HELLER is as great in music; which—
HELLER demonstrates to you, if
HELLER you visit any evening, or
HELLER 'S matinee on Saturday,
HELLER will have something new, when
HELLER has completed it by and bye.

MATINEE on SATURDAY, the 15th, at 3 P. M.
Doors open at 7½.
Commences at 8.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CAMPAIGN MUSIC—"COME RALLY FREEMEN, RALLY."

Come, rally freemen, rally;
Ye loyal, brave and true,
Abe Lincoln is our candidate,
And Andrew Johnson, too.

"THE COPPERHEAD OF 1864."
"THE CHICAGO COPPERHEAD."
"AND THE COPPERHEAD OF 1865."
"GOD SAVE OUR NOBLE UNION."
"FRIENDS OF THE UNION, WE GREET YOU."
"NO SLAVE BENEATH THAT STARRY FLAG."
"LET ME DIE WITH MY FACE TO THE FOE."

Music by James G. Clark and others. Price 30 cents each; $3 per dozen; mailed free.

LINCOLN AND JOHNSON CAMPAIGN SONG-BOOK,

By TREMAIN BROTHERS, Price 15 cents; $10 per 100.

HORACE WATERS, Publisher, No. 481 Broadway.

SEND FOR

THE
TREMAINE BROTHERS'
LINCOLN & JOHNSON
SONG BOOK.

If you would have the best. Every piece written expressly for this Campaign, and adapted to popular and familiar airs.

Price 15 cents. $10 per hundred. C. M. TREMAINE, No. 176 Washington-st., N. Y.; American News Co., No. 121 Nassau-st., and HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

NEW AND OLD BOOKS.

A. B. SAGE,
561 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Dealer in new and old books, engravings, autograps, &c. Books bought in large or small quantities.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—AS NURSE, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation; is fully capable of taking charge of a young infant or small children; best of city reference. Apply at No. 196, 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts., in fancy store.

ADVICE TO FEMALES.—IF YOU WANT honest, reliable and trustworthy female domestic servants, go to the oldest established and largest employment house in this country, corner 6th-av. and 11th-st.; there you will find a full supply, thoroughly qualified to perform all the different duties.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER, WHO CUTS and trims dresses in the latest style, work by the day or week. Call or address at No. 548 8th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family; has the best of City reference. Address C. C., care of Mr. Maehrlein, Tailor, No. 136 Clinton place.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED A FIRST-CLASS BOOK-KEEPER for a wholesale house. None but a first-class man need apply, with the very best City references. Address A. B. C., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER IN A STOCK Commission business; to a competent person, a liberal salary will be paid. Address D. B., Office N. Y. *Times*.

WANTED—A BOOKKEEPER, ONE WHO IS thoroughly acquainted with his business. Address INGERSOLL, Box No. 132 *Times* Office, with references.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS, ALSO A WAItress; references required. Apply at No. 20 Waverley-place, from 9 to 12 A. M.

WANTED—BY MR. SMITH, NO. 91 CLINTON-place, a reporter, to report from 40 to 50 lectures Apply from 4 to 7 P. M., for three days.

WANTED—A SEXTON FOR AN UP-TOWN Episcopal Church. Address Box 5,134 Post-office.

DANCING.

C. H. RIVERS'

DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn.

Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular.

FERRERO'S

DANCING ACADEMY, No. 161 FIFTH-AV., commences on SATURDAY, Oct. 8, at 4 P. M. Circulars may be had of John Canavan, Parmaceutist, No. 157 5th-av.

FAIRS.

THE SOCIETY OF AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY will hold its Annual Fair on its new grounds on the Tarrytown Road, one mile west of the village of White Plains, on the 11th, 12th, and 13th days of October inst. A handsome track has been laid out, and many fine horses are expected. Upward of 100 covered stalls for stock have been erected, and other extensive accommodations provided. The Harlem Railroad Company will issue excursion tickets at half fare, and carry freight free. Conveyances will be in waiting at the depot to convey passengers to and from the grounds. Articles for exhibition will be carried from and to the depot free of charge.

JOHN JAY WOOD, President.

LECTURES.

JOHN B. GOUGH'S NEW LECTURE ON TEMPERANCE,

AT COOPER INSTITUTE,
TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 11, 1864.

Tickets 50 cents each. For sale at
Rushton's, Astor House.
Robert Carter & Bro., No. 530 Broadway.
Wm. A Pond & Co., No 547 Broadway.
Miller & Matthews, No. 757 Broadway.

LECTURE AT THE ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—Prof. HENRY B. SMITH, D. D., will commence his course on Æsthetics, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12, at one o'clock.

The classes in the German and Italian language will be formed the same week.

GRAHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

MEETINGS.

THE LIVERY STABLE KEEPERS AND owners of hackney coaches, in the City of New-York, are requested to meet at Kilduff's, No. 1,160 Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, at 8 o'clock, to devise measures to be relieved from the tax imposed by the last session of Congress. As this is a subject of great interest to every person in this business, there ought to be a very full attendance.

AMUSEMENTS

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA

Director....MAX MARETZEK.

NOTICE—The subscribers and the public are respectfully informed that during the next week only three regular opera nights will be given, viz.:

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.
SATURDAY, OCT. 15, FIRST GRAND MATINEE.
ON MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 10, AT 8,
by general request, and positively for the last time,
IL TROVATORE.
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 12,
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA,
With an unprecedentedly great cast.
FRIDAY, OCT. 14—FAUST.
SATURDAY, OCT. 15—FIRST GRAND MATINEE.

Seats can be secured for any of the above-named performances at the box-office of the Academy, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at W. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway, and at Root & Anthony's, corner Nassau and Pine.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 13—SECOND GRAND ITALIAN OPERA NIGHT IN BROOKLYN.

Full particulars in future advertisements.

JEWELERS' ASSOCIATION.

PRESENTATION CONCERTS.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
FIFTH CONCERT,
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 11.
TICKETS ONE DOLLAR.
A BEAUTIFUL PRESENT
given with each ticket,
AT TIME OF PURCHASE.
Office for the sale of tickets,
NOS. 542 AND 544 BROADWAY,
where the presents are distributed from the
STOCK OF MAGNIFICENT JEWELRY, PIANOS,
SEWING-MACHINES, DIAMONDS, GOLD
AND SILVER WATCHES, &c., &c., &c.
A GIFT FOR ALL.
PRESENTS FOR EVERYBODY.
THE MOST POPULAR CONCERTS EVER GIVEN.
E. H. ELIAS, Actuary.

GYNECOCRACY-OSCANYAN.

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT
OF
THE TURKISH WEDDING
AND
THE ORIENTAL HOME,
AT
OSCANYAN'S SOIREES ORIENTALES,
IRVING HALL, MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 10, AT 8.

Tickets 50 cents. Reserved Seats 75 cents. For sale at Nos. 701, 756 and 770 Broadway, and at the Hall.

WALLACK'S.

MONDAY—LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP. TUESDAY—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER. WEDNESDAY—MONEY. THURSDAY (first time)—a five-act play, with new scenery, dresses, music and appointments, entitled

THE COMPACT.

ADMISSION 25 CTS. CHILDREN 15 CTS.

EXHIBITION OF THE VICTORIA REGIA,

Now in full bloom, throughout the whole day. Those who want to see them in their full beauty should come at once. Open daily from 7 A. M. till sunset. 59th-st., cor. 8th-av.

H. MARTIN, Manager.

IRVING HALL—GUSTAVUS GEARY.

GUSTAVUS GEARY respectfully announces his ANNUAL BALLAD CONCERT, NEXT THURSDAY EVENING, OCT. 13. Assisted by several eminent and popular artistes.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 652 BROADWAY.—The superiority of these instruments has of late been amply demonstrated by the voluntary testimony of the foremost artists of the day, who claim for them excellencies of tone and workmanship hitherto unobtained by any other makers.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK'S constant use of the NEW SCALE CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTES has severely tested their musical qualities, and resulted in establishing the justice of the very flattering estimation in which they are held.

STEINWAY & SON

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

GREAT BARGAINS.

A fine assortment of
FIRST-CLASS PIANOS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 758 Broadway, up stairs.

THE CALENBERG & VAUPEL PIANO-FORTES.

Warerooms, Nos. 99 and 101 Bleecker-st., New-York. Please send for a circular.

FIFTY NEW PIANOS, MELODEONS, Alexandre and cabinet organs, at wholesale or retail, at prices as low as any first-class instruments can be purchased. Second-hand pianos at great bargains—prices from $60 to $200. All the above instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. There being some five different makers of pianos in this large stock, purchasers can be suited as well here as elsewhere, and perhaps a little better. 10,000 sheets of music, a little soiled, at 1½ cents per page. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

MASON & HAMLIN RESPECTFULLY announce that they have now completed the occupation of their greatly enlarged factory, and effected other arrangements for the large increase of their manufacturing facilities. They therefore confidently expect to be able henceforward to supply orders for their CABINET ORGANS promptly, without that inconvenient delay to which purchasers have been subjected, from the fact that for more than a year past they have been continually several hundred instruments behind orders. An assortment of styles from $110 to $600 each may be found at their New-York warerooms, No. 7 Mercer-st.

A TENOR SINGER POSSESSING A VERY fine voice, full, powerful, of good compass, and of excellent quality, desires a situation as primo in a church choir; is not particular as to denomination, and would not object to concerting; has been engaged six years in the position he now fills in a neighboring city. References from gentlemen of undoubted musical authority. Communications addressed TENOR SINGER, No. 14 John-st., New-York, will receive attention.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

MUSICAL BOXES, PLAYING FROM 1 to 24 tunes, with all the newest improvements, Voix Celestes, Mandolines, Expressives, etc. The only complete stock to be found in this country. M. J. PAILLARD, Importer, No. 21 Maiden-lane (up stairs,) N. Y.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

NOTICE TO SUPERVISORS, AND CITIZENS GENERALLY.

750 VOLUNTEERS ARE READY to be credited to any Town or County in New York State, for ONE OR THREE YEARS.

TOWN and COUNTY QUOTAS PROMPTLY FILLED. Alien and Veteran Substitutes and Representatives can be promptly furnished in any numbers. Country bonds taken in payment or negotiated.

Applications by telegraph or letter will be attended to promptly.

Apply to the General Volunteer and Substitute Recruiting Associations of New-York, Office No. 428 Broadway, New York.

Lieut.-Col. R. W. WINFIELD SIMPSON,
Capt. R. McNICHOL,
Authorized Agents.

OFFICE A. A. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
AND SUPERINTENDENT VOLUNTEER RECRUITING
SERVICE, SOUTHERN DIVISION OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 7, 1864.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all claims for premiums for presenting recruits must be presented to Capt. N. PRIME, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, Disbursing Officer, at his office, No. 23 St. Mark's-place, for payment, before Oct. 31, 1864. No claims for said premiums presented after that date will be paid.

WILLIAM HAYS,
Brig.-Gen. Vols. and A. A. P. M. General.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
New-York, April 16, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES WANTED.—1,000 artillery horses wanted, for which one hundred and eighty dollars will be paid for all that pass inspection. These horses must be sound in every particular, broken to harness, not less than 15½ hands high, and will be presented for inspection at the Government stables, 35th-st., between 10th and 11th-avs.

STEWART VAN VLIET, Quartermaster.

FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST.,
NEW-YORK CITY.

WANTED—HAY, STRAW, CORN AND OATS, for which cash will be paid on delivery. S. L. BROWN, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

PRISONERS OF WAR.—THE WIVES OR widowed mothers of prisoners of war can receive their back pay, by calling on, or addressing with letters, BROWN & SHELDON, No. 2 Park-place.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—TO BORROW $3,000, FOR ONE year, on $12,000 worth of furniture in a first class dwelling-house, renting for $3,600 a year, the applicant owning the house. Insurance on the furniture for $6,000 will be assigned to the lender. Address Box No. 2,566 Post-office.

$2,000.—AN ASSOCIATE DESIRED FOR a strictly cash business; he must be temperate and of industrious habits. Address, for interview, J. KEMP, Station D.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture. Also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

WANTED—FURNITURE FOR A LECTURE-ROOM—Forty moveable slips, each capable of seating eight or more persons. Also, two four-light chandeliers, for kerosene, second hand. Address W. H. R., care of Martin & Corey, No. 263 Greenwich-st.

AFFAIRS IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Progress of the Campaign—Mass Meetings—Col. Albright and the Resistance to the Draft in Columbia County—The "Switch Back"—The Lehigh Valley.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MAUCH CHUNK, Carbon County, Penn., Tuesday, Oct. 4, 1864.

Yesterday was an epoch in the history of the pending political campaign, so far as this town and county are concerned, for last evening two mass meetings—one Union, the other Democratic—took place here. Late in the afternoon bands of music began to arrive, and as soon as it was dark enough for the torches and transparencies to be displayed with proper effect, the respective processions were organized and marched through the principal streets of the town. Mauch Chunk is thoroughly Union, and the Republican display was therefore in every respect superior to the Democratic. In point of numbers, the Union procession had the advantage decidedly; and its transparencies and devices for attracting the attention of the crowd, far surpassed those of their opponents. Prominent in the Republican procession was a craft called the "gunboat *Galena*," with an inscription announcing that it was MCCLELLAN's headquarters during the battle of Malvern Hill. Then there was a party of rail-splitters mounted upon a wagon, and industriously engaged; and out of respect to the candidate for the Vice-Presidency, a blacksmith's forge followed the rail-splitters' vehicle. The transparencies were "too numerous to mention," but they were all patriotic, and many of them displayed considerable artistic taste and skill, contrasting very strongly in both respects with those which graced (or rather disgraced) the Democratic procession.

Col. HARRIMAN, of the Eleventh New-Hampshire Volunteers, made the principal speech of the evening at the Union stand. He was among the prisoners who were confined in Charleston, and he used his experiences with good effect to enforce his arguments in favor of Mr. LINCOLN's reëlection. The Colonel is of commanding presence, and a powerful voice enables him to make himself heard with ease by the largest audiences. He has already done good service in this State, and is booked for speeches every working day until election. Mr. BULL, of Philadelphia, followed Col. HARRIMAN. Col. ALBRIGHT, of the Two Hundred and Second Pennsylvania Volunteers, also made an effective and telling address to his townsmen whom he left this morning to rejoin his regiment in front of Petersburgh. Patriotism of the stamp displayed by Col. ALBRIGHT, by the way, deserves more than a passing notice. He entered the service originally at a time of despondency and gloom, and he did so simply because he thought that his example might have a favorable effect upon the young men of Carbon County. He sacrificed extensive business interests, and left a luxurious home to serve his country, but he had the satisfaction of seeing a full regiment promptly respond to his call. The time of his regiment expired a short time ago, and the Colonel has just organized and sent to the front another regiment of one year's men, under the last call for troops. His earnest patriotism has been so fully approved by his acts that his personal popularity is unbounded in this region, and his reception, when he made his appearance on the platform last evening, was very enthusiastic. A very interesting passage in the Colonel's speech was a brief description of the visit which he recently made to Fishing Creek in Columbia County to look after an organization which had been formed there to resist the draft. He not only broke up the organization, and secured the arrest and commitment to Fort Mifflin of about forty of the ringleaders, among them two prominent officers of the County, but he convinced the disaffected that they had better take prompt measures to respond to the demands of the Government. A number of them, as the surest way of escaping the punishment which they feel that they deserved, took counsel of their guilty consciences, went to neighboring counties and enlisted, and then to avoid the draft which they saw was inevitable, measures were promptly taken by the people of the County to fill their quota besides, so that when Col. ALBRIGHT left the district he had the satisfaction of telling the people that they had actually done more for the Government they had defied than some of their more loyal neighbors. The meeting at the out-door stand was in session until after eleven o'clock, and the large audience then reluctantly departed because the railroad trains, which were in waiting to take many of them to their homes, refused to delay longer. Simultaneously with this demonstration Gen. CARL SHURZ addressed a large assemblage of Germans in the Town Hall.

At the Democratic meeting, Mr. VAUX, of Philadelphia, was one of the principal speakers. In the midst of the proceedings, a part of the main platform gave way, precipitating a number of persons to the ground, but doing the assembled Democracy no harm, further than raising a laugh and hearty cheers at their expense when the crash was heard by the Republican gathering.

Do the readers of the TIMES freely appreciate the attractiveness of Mauch Chunk and its surroundings? The town has been so persistently praised in the advertisements of the railroad excursions to the Philadelphia coal fields, that very many quiet travelers seem disposed to give it the go-by out of pure spite. Let me say to such that the beauty and magnificence of the scenery in this neighborhood has never been, and cannot be too extravagantly praised. If it were necessary to travel three thousand miles to take a trip over the famous "switch-back," this marvelous peace of engineering skill would be known as one of the wonders of the world. Yesterday afternoon I enjoyed the pleasure of a ride over this remarkable road, in company with R. L. COOK, Esq., the able engineer in charge of the improvements which the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company is making in this vicinity. The exhilaration and excitement of riding twenty-five miles, impelled by the force of gravity alone, (save when you are lifted up perilously steep inclined-planes by stationary engines,) must be experienced to be appreciated. I am sure that such a panorama of magnificent scenery as is brought under one's eye in the course of a trip over this "switch-back," cannot be found elsewhere in this country, and probably not in the world. The natural attractions surrounding Mauch Chunk have made it a favorite place of resort, and among the artificial attractions I may mention the Mansion House, which has deservedly gained the reputation of being one of the best hotels for families in the country. (N. B.—Your correspondent paid his bill to the last farthing, and therefore speaks disinterestedly.)

Until last Summer the Valley of the Lehigh was left in the undisturbed possession of stage coaches and canal boats, but in June the Lehigh Valley Railroad, connecting Mauch Chunk with Whitehaven, was opened, and now there is uninterrupted communication over this route by rail with Wilkesbarre and the central part of eastern Pennsylvania. Your readers cannot have forgotton the great freshet of 1862, which destroyed so much property and so many lives along this valley. It swept away all the locks of the Lehigh Canal between Whitehaven and Mauch Chunk. Careful estimates made by the company's engineers showed that these works could not be restored for less than $1,800,000, and it was therefore determined to construct a railroad in its stead as far up the valley as Whitehaven. This is now being rapidly pushed forward, and in time will be extended to Easton. In these days of high priced fuel these facts are of special interest to the public, for every addition to the facilities for transporting coal to the great centres of commerce must tend to diminish its price.

W.

Official Ocean Trial Trip of the Japanese Corvette Fuseyama.

On Thursday morning at 9 o'clock the steam corvette *Fuseyama*, built by WESTERVELT & SON, of this City, for the Imperial Government of Japan, through an order of the American Minister, resident in Japan, and with the consent of the United States Government, under the superintendence of Capt. JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK, left her anchorage, off Hoboken, under the pilotage of Capt. JOHN MCGINN, and proceeded seaward on an official trial trip. Only Mr. WESTERVELT, the builder; Mr. BROWNLEY, of the Fulton Iron Works; Mr. MARTIN, the designer of the boilers, and your reporter, were on board, in addition to the Superintendents and officers of the ship.

The day began with a fog and a light south wind and as the vessel drew near to the bar both wind and fog began to increase, and strong symptoms were manifest of a heavy sea and a smart gale. The bar was crossed a few minutes past noonday, and as the weather was thick and threatening she was headed off shore, running along at about eight knots per hour on twenty-five pounds pressure of steam, twenty-six inches vacuum, the screw making from forty-five to sixty turns per minute. The furnaces consuming 719 pounds of coal per hour; the wind was dead ahead, and the sea, which was gradually rising, gave us a foretaste of the good sea qualities of the vessel.

During the night the vessel was put on various courses, trying her at different angles to the wind and sea, and although it blew a moderately fresh gale and there was a large sea running, yet, under all circumstances, she behaved beautifully, rolling easy and pitching gently and rising to the sea in a buoyant and graceful manner. She will prove herself a splendid sea boat no one can doubt. At daylight yesterday (Friday) morning the engines were slowed down, the screw disconnected and all sail made upon the vessel. The breeze had gone down in the morning watch so that all could be carried "by the wind," and the ship moved off at the rate of 7½ knots per hour. A few hours were spent in testing her under canvas, when it was taken in, furled, the screw connected with the engines and our head was pointed for the bar, which was reached about noon.

A trial of speed was now made between the United States navy "two mile" buoys, the *Fuseyama* running against the wind and tide the distance in twelve minutes and forty-three seconds, the screw making 76½ revolutions; steam 27 pounds, vacuum 26 inches on the average. The same distance was run, going from westward to eastward in 10 minutes and 16 seconds; revolutions, 78½; steam, 24; vacuum, 26 inches, thus making about 11½ knots per hour. Before she went to sea, she made a run which showed her capable of running 12½ knots.

As we have remarked before, the vessel was built by WESTERVELT & SON. She is strongly built, and twenty of the same kind would be a credit to our navy. The following are her dimensions: Length, 207 feet; beam, 34 feet; depth of hold, 15 feet; draft of water, 11 feet. She is brig-rigged, with bowsprit, jib and flying jibbom, and has a true man-of-war look. The internal dirangements are unsurpassed for light, ventilation, and comfort. In all her appointments she is complete, and Mr. WESTERVELT and his son may well be proud of this piece of their handiwork.

The engines were built by JAMES MURPHY & Co., under the superintendence of late Chief Engineer JESSE GAY, of the United States Navy. She has two direct acting condensing engines, with 40-inch cylinders, and 28 inches stroke of piston. She has a composition screw 11 feet in diameter, with an average pitch of 18 feet. She has two of Martin's boilers, and one donkey boiler, each of the main boilers have four furnaces, and the donkey one. These have 175 feet of grate surface and 5,800 feet of heating surface. She has a fresh water condenser for drinking purposes, capable of making one gallon per minute. She has a capacity in coal bunkers for 300 tons of coal, and will consume from 8 to 10 tons per day on ordinary steaming.

The *Fuseyama's* engines performed admirably, and gave universal satisfaction to every one. In fact, the vessel and her engines are a perfect success in every respect. She will be a great acquisition to the Japanese Navy.

The armament of the *Fuseyama* consists of one 30-pounder Parrott rifle in pivot on the topgallant forecastle, two 30-pounder Parrott rifles in broadside, one 100-pounder Parrott rifle in pivot amidships, four 9-inch Dahlgrens in broadside, two 24-pounders and two 12-pounders in broadside. Total, 12 guns.

She will sail for Japan in a few days, touching at Cape De Verde, Cape of Good Hope, Java, Hong-Kong, &c.

The following is a list of her principal officers: Captain, F. HALLETT; Chief Officer, Mr. COFFIN, late Captain ship *Senator*; Second Officer, Mr. GILLESPIE; Chief-Engineer, JOHN ROBINSON.

The *Fuseyama* returned to her anchorage at 6:30 P. M. last evening.

NOMINATING CONVENTION OF THE Citizen's Association.

At the Convention to nominate candidates for County officers, held on Tuesday evening, Oct. 4, at Dodworth's Hall, delegates were present from each election district, and the hall was filled with a highly respectable and intelligent body of men from every election district in the City, besides numerous invited guests. The convention was called to order, when Mr. ROBERT B. ROOSEVELT was appointed temporary Chairman, after which Mr. SANDS gave a lucid exposition of the objects of the Citizens' Association. Mr. SANDS spoke as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE OF THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION: Your assembling here to-night, I trust, will mark a new era in the history of our City and its government. You are engaged in a work, the importance of which can scarcely be over-estimated. If free government in this great City, which is an empire in itself, should prove an utter failure, and, still worse, a terror and an intolerable curse to all who reside within its limits, what guarantee have we that the same result will not follow in all parts of our country as they become densely populated? And thus it may come to pass that the spirit of human liberty and free government, which had its full inception in America, and gathered to itself strength and beauty here, will perish in the land of its birth. It is not for us to magnify or exaggerate the evils under which we are suffering from the long-continued misrule that has been going on in our City for the past twenty-five or thirty years, but to face them like practical men, determined to devise ways and means to remove them; and in order to face them, and deal with them, and remove them, let us briefly recapitulate them:

First, then, taxation has risen from $2 per head for each man, woman and child, since 1830, to $14 per head in 1864. The death rate has nearly doubled—that is, nearly two persons die, in the absence of all suitable sanitary regulations in proportion to the inhabitants, to where one died in former years. Paupers have increased, as a sequence, in the same proportion. In 1830 there was one pauper to every 123 inhabitants, while in 1860 there was one in 10. The evils, then, we have to deal with are excessive and wholly unnecessary taxation, a fearfully high death rate, and rapidly increasing pauperism and crime. How are we to deal with them successfully, and how remove them? Simply by organized, concrete and well-devised efforts; by marshaling all the intellectual, moral and social forces of the people of this city upon the side of a wise, public-spirited and economical municipal government. This is our great, our high duty.

This Convention is the fruit of the organized efforts of the Citizens' Association, and the founders of that movement must certainly look upon this gathering with feelings of unmingled pleasure, for here are assembled true representative men—men representing all the great interests of society, all the great interests of this vast metropolis—bankers, mechanics, merchants and professional gentlemen, well known and highly respected. Certainly, Mr. Chairman, the best and highest interests of our city are safe, entirely safe, in such hands; and for the first time, I believe, in the history of our city, has such an assembly ever been convened. [Applause.] This association was organized to carry power back to the people, and give them a chance to place in nomination persons of their own free, unbiased choice; and this Convention is the chosen instrument by and through which this important object is to be accomplished. That it will faithfully and satisfactorily perform its duties, no man can doubt who knows the character of the men who compose it. Its duties are of a solemn and important character. They have to place in nomination men at once worthy of the people's support, men who will serve the people faithfully when elected, and who will reflect back honor upon this body and upon this great movement. The Central Council of the Citizen's Association is composed of men who enjoy the unbounded confidence of the whole community. And when they entered upon their labors, the first thing they did was to make a careful survey of the field in which they were to work, and of the questions to be dealt with in their full scope and bearing upon the great interests of society. The Council at once determined to ignore all political questions of the day—not that they were not important. Not that men should not think of them, and discuss them and act upon them in their own proper place—but here in this effort, this great effort, to redeem New-York, it was determined to ask but one question, viz.: Are you in favor of honest, public-spirited government for your own City? [Renewed applause.] Are you in favor of making the only test for office, "Is he honest, is he capable?" This, Sir, is the basis of this movement. Ignoring, then, all political questions, the Central Council took for its platform the four following points, viz.: First, the improvement of the sanitary condition of New-York—life and health being of the first importance. Second, the reduction of taxes, the saving of our money—husbanding our resources being the second point of importance. Third, the improvement of our markets and increasing our market facilities, so that producer and consumer could be brought directly together, and thus save all intermediate profits, and dispense as far as possible with middlemen. [Great applause.] Fourth, Education; by judicious and well directed efforts to elevate the management of our public schools, and place them in the best possible condition. Our public schools cannot receive too much of our attention. [Applause.] They are the great fountain of our future fortunes, and to the careful education of the rising generation we must look for the security of liberty itself. [Cheers.] Upon their good or bad management, will greatly depend the character of the generations that are to come after us. These four points bear intimately upon the great interest of society. No mere political questions can compare with them in importance—health, life, money, food, education. May the bright example of those sainted patriots who have gone to their immortal homes on high, and whose names stand out, like burning stars upon the clear blue depths of heaven, in the history of our country and the world—may they influence us in all we say in this convention, and may the Father of Light and Life and Love, who is in and over all, and through all, guide, direct and bless our deliberations, so that we may faithfully discharge the sacred trust committed to us. [Cheers.] Let us each feel his personal responsibility to its fullest extent, and realize that our acts will live in history if our work is well done, and if not that we will fatally discourage others from future efforts. If this movement fails, woe betide this city! It will become a vast charnel-house, and its great wealth a ready prey to hordes of organized plunderers. [Great applause.] With good government we have nothing to fear, and without it nothing to hope. But we will not fail, we cannot fail, if we are true to ourselves.

Gentlemen of the Nominating Committee, I will not detain you longer from entering upon your important duties. We must now seek for men fit for office, and not offices which might suit men. [Cheers.] We must raise ourselves far, far, far above all party and personal considerations—we must inquire diligently after real merit, solid worth, and distinguished ability—and I do not doubt for a moment that this convention will be distinguished for the purity of its motives, the liberality of its sentiments, its enlarged views, and fervent devotion to the best interests of our City. The people, the people will do the rest; they will take up the work where we leave it, and carry this struggle, this great struggle, thriumphantly and gloriously through. [Loud applause.] The ancients were accustomed to speak of the music of the spheres—this referred to the harmony that pervades all nature. May a similar harmony pervade this assembly, and all our acts be as far as possible *unanimous*, and then generations yet unborn will bless the work we are about to perform. Let us then, in the language of an inspired writer, sit at wisdom's gates, and patiently await at the post of her doors. I will not detain you longer. The theme enlarges as we dwell upon it, and volumes would not contain all that might profitably be said upon the subject. If through your action good men are placed in power in this City, you will have aided in accomplishing a great and important work, not only for your City but the whole country. [Great applause.]

Not a few of the friends of this movement were of the opinion that a delegate from each election district would constitute too large a body for calm and judicious deliberation and harmonious action. I was not among that number. I believed in a broad and wide representation of all interests in this convention. We have high authority for believing that in a multitude of counsellors there is safety. And we should be quick to hear, and slow to speak, and patient in deliberation and action, and courteous in debate. No inconvenience will arise from our large numbers. No eloquence from human lips can fully portray the advantages, the great advantages and blessings that would flow from the entire success of this movement. When the sun goes down on the evening of the first Tuesday of November, may its last lingering rays of golden light rest upon the lofty spires of a CITY REDEEMED. [Loud cheers.]

At the conclusion of Mr. SANDS' speech, after some discussion, the following motions were adopted:

"1st, That this Convention will make nominations for county officers; 2d, That at the present session gentlemen be permitted to name candidates for offices; and 3d, That at a future day the Convention will proceed to make nominations of candidates for those offices by a vote of the Convention."

The Delegates then proceeded to nominate. We republish the names mentioned: for Sheriff.

The prominent names mentioned for Sheriff were John Kelly, John W. Farner, John E. Parsons, Wm. Tucker, Charles E. Secor. For County Clerk—Judge Bosworth, Gen. Duryea, J. W. C. Leveridge, and William S. Davidson. For City Judge—James R. Whiting, John Sedgwick, Henry Hilton, and Henry B. Townsend. For District Attorney—Richard O'Gorman, John G. Dimmick, Alexander W. Bradford, John Sedgwick, Chas. O'Conor, Jas. T. Brady, Thos. P. Van Buren, and Chas. Tracy. For Supervisors—R. A. Whitehouse, Orison Blunt, Wm. E. Dodge, and Jas. L. Jackson. For Coroners—Drs. J. W. Green, O'Donnell, F. Roseveit, Ranney, McClellan.

To meet on Tuesday the 11th inst. Its proceedings will be awaited with interest by all parties.

Union County Nominations.

The Union County Convention met last evening at the corner of Twenty-third-street and Broadway, pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. FARR, Chairman of the Conference Committee, submitted a report, which was adopted. After some preliminary motions, the convention unanimously nominated the following ticket:

For Sheriff—John W. Farmer.
Supervisor—Andreas Willman.
Coroners—Edward Collin,
James W. Ranney,
Alexander Wilder.

The utmost harmony prevailed, and a general desire to sacrifice personal feeling for the sake of unity in the great cause.

At a meeting of the Committee of Conference appointed by the Union Judiciary Conventions, held after the adjournment of the County Convention, the following ticket was agreed upon:

County Clerk—James M. Thompson.
District Attorney—Col. T. B. Van Beuren.
City Judge—Orlando Stewart.

A meeting of the Judiciary Convention is called for Monday evening, at the Twenty-third-street rooms, and all members are requested to attend.

New Mozart (Cozans') Assembly Nominations

The Mozart Hall (COZANS') Assembly Nominating Conventions met last night in their respective districts, and made

Dist.		Dist.	
1	adj. to Wednesday.	10	adjourned to Oct. 12.
2	adjourned.	11	adjourned to Oct. 14.
3	adjourned to Oct. 13.	12	adjourned.
4	James Murray.	13	A. H. Reavey.
5	Charles Biaura.	14	Michael N. Salinder.
6	adjourned.	15	adjourned.
7	adjourned.	16	adjourned to Oct. 12.
8	Jacob Seebacher.	17	adjourned.
9	adj. to Wednesday.		

NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.—The Union Conventions met at their respective headquarters last evening, and subsequently assembled, in joint convention, at No. 683 Eighth-avenue. After several ballotings, WM. A. DARLING, Esq., received a majority of all the votes cast, and was declared the unanimous nominee of Congress.

THIRD DISTRICT CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.—The Montague Hall Democracy have nominated Mr. JOHN CREIGHTON, as the candidate for Congress, to represent that branch of the party. There are now four candidates for Congress in the Third (Brooklyn) District, namely: JAMES HUMPHREYS, Union; THOMAS H. FARON, Democrat; WILLIAM WALL, Independent Union, and the nominee above stated.

BROOKLYN WARD NOMINATION—In the Eighth Ward F. S. TUCKER has been nominated as the Union candidate for Alderman, and ANDREW J. HICKS has been nominated as the Union candidate for Supervisor in the Eleventh Ward.

British Aid and Comfort.

We have been furnished with a copy of the subjoined circular, which, we understand, has been extensively distributed in Europe. It shows the return which the aristocracy in that quarter makes for the relief, in the shape of food, which the loyal people of this country so liberally furnished for the starving artisans of England:

BAZAAR IN AID OF THE SOUTHERN PRISONERS' RELIEF FUND.

Lady Patronesses.

H. I. H. the Princess Murat.
The Marchioness of Lothian.
The Marchioness of Bath.
Maria, the Marchioness of Arlesbury.
La Marquise de Montmort.
The Countess of Chesterfield.
The Countess of Tankerville.
Lady Mildred Beresford Hope.
The Countess Bentivoglio.
Lady Rosa Greville.
Lady Georgiana Fane.
Lady Eustace Cecil.
Lady Wharncliffe.
La Vicomtesse de Dampierre.
La Baronne de Longuenil.
Lady de Hoghton.
Lady Anson.
Lady Eardley.
Mrs. Horsfall, Liverpool.
Mrs. Laird, Birkenhead.
Mrs. Akroyd, Halifax.
Mrs. J. R. Callender, Manchester.
Mrs. Collie, London.
Mrs. Hannan, Glasgow.

It is intended to hold a Bazaar in St. George's Hall, on the 18th of October, in aid of the Southern Prisoners' Relief Fund. Many ladies, in addition to those named have promised their active aid.

The sufferings of the Southern prisoners of war in sickness, wounds and deprivation of every comfort of life; the multitudes of widows to whom nothing remains—and of orphans unable to help themselves—form an amount of woe which some who are blessed here with abundance and peace have felt a desire to alleviate.

Efforts have already been made, and not without success, through reliable friends in the Northern States, but unhappily the field is so wide that aid is now required to replace the means already provided and exhausted.

It is hoped that you will not refuse your assistance in this work, which is wholly one of humanity, of sympathy, for the great sorrows and suffering that now afflict a people of our own race.

The stalls of the Southern States will be held by the following ladies:

Virginia—The Countess De Dampierre, Mrs. Patteson, Mrs. M. G. Klingender.
North Carolina—Mrs. Spence, Mrs. F. Worthington.
South Carolina—The Lady Wharncliffe, Mrs. Prioleau.
Georgia—Mrs Bullock, Mrs. Trapmann.
Florida—Mrs. Cassin, Mrs. Patrick.
Alabama—Mrs. Malcomson, Mrs. Pratt.
Mississippi—The Countess of Chesterfield, the Hon. Mrs. Slidell.
Louisiana—Mrs. Byrne, Mrs. T. Byrnee, Mrs. F. Rodewald.
Texas—Mrs. A. Forwood, Mrs. W. Heyn, Mrs. W. Farwood.
Arkansas—Mrs. Sillem, Mrs. J. Willink.
Tennessee—The Lady M. Beresford Hope, Mrs. F. Hull.
Kentucky—Lady De Hoghton, Mrs. G. W. Oliver.

CHARLES K. PRIOLEAU, Treasurer.
JAMES SPENCE, Hon. Secretary.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Aug. 24, 1864.

————: Your perusal of the foregoing circular is solicited. If you should feel disposed to aid in this effort to alleviate some of the sufferings of our brave kinsmen of the South, any contribution you may send will be received with thanks by any member of the Committee, or by ————.

N. B.—It is intended to record the names of contributors, unless they desire the contrary.

ALLEGED THEFT IN BROADWAY.—A jeweller, who claims to reside at No. 82 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn, named WM. H. KIMBALL, was brought before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with having stolen a plaid shawl, worth $25, and a quantity of jewelry, valued at $34, from Mr. LAWRENCE B. VALK, of No. 544 Broadway. The accused, and one CHARLES FISHER, were seen coming out of VALK's rooms by ELIZABETH WATSON, an inmate of the premises. FISHER had a bundle under his arm, and ELIZABETH suspecting that they had committed a theft, pursued and cried, "Stop thief." FISHER made his escape with the goods, but Officer WALSH, of the Eighth Precinct, took KIMBALL into custody, and he was held for examination.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE LATE MURDER OF A POLICEMAN.—Coroner NORRIS held an inquest yesterday upon the body of the late CHARLES CURRAN, a member of the Forty-Second Precinct Police, who died at the Brooklyn City Hospital on the morning of the 5th inst., of injuries caused by a pistol shot, fired by a man named THEODORE YATES. The officers had the prisoner in custody at the time he was shot.

John McKenna being sworn, testified that on the evening of the 1st inst., he was attending a political meeting at the corner of Hudson-avenue and Plymouth streets; he heard some one saying "Look out, I'll shoot you!" saw a man pointing a pistol, and witness stooped; the man fired, and the ball grazed his head, but caused no serious injury; he identified the prisoner as the man who fired the pistol.

Policeman *Mills*, of the Forty-Second precinct police, testified that he was at the Station-House; heard a great noise in the street, and was directed to go out and see what it was; saw a crowd pursuing a man having a pistol in his hand; overtook him near the corner of York and Pearl-street, when the man pointed the pistol at him and pulled the trigger; the cap snapped, and the charge did not explode; accused ran into the corner house, and was found under a bed, by himself and others, the pistol being still in his hand; on examining the weapon it was found that three barrels were empty, the cock was on one cap which had snapped, and the remaining barrel was loaded.

The ante-mortem examination of deceased having been read, showing conclusively that accused had shot him in the head with a pistol, the case was given to the jury, who rendered the following verdict:

"That CHARLES CURRAN came to his death by a pistol-shot on the head, inflicted by THEODORE YATES, on the night of Oct. 1, 1864."

The usual questions were put to accused, and he stated in answer that he was 25 years of age, born in New-York, a hatter by trade, and resided at the Montauk House, near the Fulton Ferry. He declined making any further statement. The prisoner was then committed to jail to await examination before the Justice.

CHILD RUN OVER AND KILLED.—A child named GEORGE GROBER, aged two years, whose parents reside at No. 123 Montross-avenue, was run over by a wagon in South Seventh street yesterday afternoon, and instantly killed. The Coroner was notified.

OUR MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON.

A Review of its Work—Farewell Address of Admiral Porter.

The following is the farewell order of Admiral PORTER, issued on relinquishing the command of the Mississippi Squadron:

U. S. MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON,
FLAGSHIP BLACK HAWK,
MOUND CITY, Ill., Sept. 28, 1864.

The Government has thought proper to assign me to another command.

In taking leave of the officers and men who have served with me in scenes of trial and peril, I desire to express the regret I feel at breaking up the most pleasant associations of my life, and also to assure them that I have always felt the most sincere gratification at the manner in which I have been supported throughout this extensive command. I may be attached to other squadrons, but I feel that I shall never again derive such entire satisfaction as I have experienced while connected with the one I am about to relinquish.

No common events have occurred here to make me feel as I do now, for the associations are of no ordinary character that make me take the deepest interest in all those who are connected with the Mississippi squadron; and I shall never forget when either officers or men who have served under me here shall join me in other scenes, where we may be called to serve our country.

When I first assumed charge of this squadron the Mississippi was in charge of the rebels from Memphis to New-Orleans, a distance of eight hundred miles, and over one thousand miles of tributaries were closed against us, embracing a territory larger than some of the Kingdoms of Europe.

Our commerce is now successfully, if not quietly, transported on the broad Mississippi from one end to the other, and the same may almost be said with regard to its tributaries.

These results are owing to the indomitable spirit evinced by the officers and men of the Mississippi Squadron.

Although the aid that has been given to the army by this squadron in capturing strongholds, and its coöperation with the land forces generally, has not been properly estimated and acknowledged, history will do justice to all concerned, and you can, with pride, point to many a fortified place which would now be in the hands of the rebels, but for the exertions of the navy in these waters.

I need not say to all that I trust you will continue to keep up that discipline and vigilance which have made the Mississippi squadron efficient, and that when a new commander takes my place, he may admit there is nothing defective in this large organization.

It has been my aim and desire to bring the discipline here to the highest state of perfection, and if I may have seemed over strict to those unaccustomed to naval discipline, all will, I think, admit that I have endeavored to be just.

If I have caused those to be punished who have not done their duty, or who have been false to their trusts, I have sought every occasion to promote those who have distinguished themselves in any way, and the door to promotion has been open to any sailor in the fleet who chose to exert himself and deserve advancement. The records of the fleet will show where men who were petty officers or seamen two years ago are now lieutenants, a position which I was sixteen years in reaching after I first entered the navy.

Again let me impress upon you the importance of vigilance and discipline. The enemy we have been fighting so persistently is now in his last dying agony, and a few months more or less, will close this rebellion. Do not, by any want of vigilance on your part, give the rebels a chance for a single success over you. Remember all the general orders I have issued with regard to the proper precautions to be observed. I can trace many of the mishaps which have occurred to want of attention to orders on the part of those in command, and though I am happy to say that instances of this kind are few, I cannot but regret that they have taken place, for the sake of the squadron and those concerned.

There cannot, however, be any war without captures, and while I regret the brave fellows who have been killed or thrown into the hands of the enemy, by inattention to orders, I console myself that in almost all cases the flag was properly defended, and the vessels seldom surrendered.

Go where I may, I shall always entertain a lively recollection of scenes on the Mississippi and its tributaries, scenes that will hereafter be chronicled by historians as they deserve to be; and those who have figured in them, or performed prominent actions, will certainly be remembered by a grateful country, when she is rescued from the hands of the wretched rebel traitors who desire her overthrow.

I bid you all farewell, hoping that we may meet on other fields.

Ere we die, our country will have a debt to pay to those foreign nations who have dared to hamper us while struggling in the mightiest contest the world ever saw. May we then all meet again.

DAVID D. PORTER, Rear Admiral,
Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

N. B.—To be read to the officers and crew upon the quarter-deck of every vessel in the Mississippi squadron.

How Soldiers Die.

Rev. E. P. ROE, Hospital Chaplain, writes from the United States General Hospital at Fortress Monroe:

"I would respectfully state that in your paper (which I read daily) I have seen some very interesting correspondence under "Voices from the Army." I am a Hospital Chaplain at this place and have been at the bedsides of hundreds of dying men during the past Summer. How do these men regard the cause in which they have fallen? I have taken pains to inquire in many instances. There is always a large class here who are dying men, who can never recover from wounds or disease, and who know that they cannot. In very many instances they are sensible to the last, and speak calmly and deliberately of life and death, and the war that has been fatal to them. It seems to me that the solemn utterances of these men, upon the verge of the grave, would have weight even with the most trivial and prejudiced. I have only met one soldier, since I have been in the service, who regretted on his dying bed that he had fought for the Union, and he was a very young boy in the first Fredericksburgh fight, who had been shot through and through, and was beside himself with agony."

Returned from the Southern Prisons.

From the Washington Star, Oct. 1.

Yesterday morning, Dr. WILLIAM J. CRAGEN, Surgeon of the Second District of Columbia Regiment, who was captured on the 24th of May, near Fairfax Station, about the time the regiment was moving back on a train of cars, arrived home after a pretty extensive tour through several of the Confederate States.

Dr. CRAGEN was captured by Dr. POWELL, of Prince William County, Va., and GEO. SLICKMAN, of Fairfax County, and taken to Orange Court-house, and from thence on the cars to Gordonsville, where he was delivered over to the Provost-Marshal, Maj. BOYLE, who proved to be no less a personage than Dr. CORNELIUS BOYLE, formerly of this city. BOYLE seems to have lost none of his flesh, and was in perfect health, and when Dr. CRAGEN was ushered into his presence, he recognized him, and took him to task for joining "the infernal Yankees."

From Gordonsville he was sent to Lynchburgh, where he found ROBERT SHINN, of Alexandria, a Lieutenant and Provost-Marshal, and he was kept here two weeks. Here the prisoners received cooked rations, consisting of one small corn-dodger and a quarter of a pound of bacon per day.

They were taken from this place to Danville, Va., and from thence on the 9th of June, 12 officers and 500 prisoners were dispatched to Macon, Ga., where they arrived on the 19th. Here they were placed in the stockade at the Fair Grounds, in which were two buildings only, but the prisoners built sheds for shelter. This stockade covered about three acres of ground, and in it 1,600 prisoners were confined, and when considering all circumstances, the health of the prisoners was generally good. The rations were here served out every four days, and consisted of five pints of meal, fifteen ounces of bacon cured in ashes, six tablespoons of worm-eaten beans, four do. rice, two teaspoons of salt, one gill of molasses, a half gill of vinegar, and one tablespoon of soft-side. They remained here until the latter part of July, when STONEMAN was making his raid. On the 28th, about 600 prisoners were sent to Charleston, and the Doctor left with 600 others on the following day for Savannah, where they were placed in the yard of the Marine Hospital in tents, and remained until the 3d of September, receiving a pound of fresh beef per day, with plenty of meal and rice and a little vinegar. At that time the medical officers were removed to Charleston.

The prisoners on the train from Macon to Charleston were to have made an attempt to capture and burn the train at Pocotaligo, on the 28th, and had agreed that at a given signal they would seize the guards, set fire to the train, and make for the Federal lines; but the plan was discovered, and an increased number of guards placed on the train. Some seventy-five, however, did jump from the train, but were mostly recaptured.

At Charleston they found a large number of prisoners, who are quartered at the Hoper Hospital, Marine Hospital, jail and workhouse. They are said to be under fire, but in reality they are in very little danger, and the Doctor did not learn of any one of our men being injured except Lieut. FOOTE, of Gen. WESSEL's staff, whose arm was grazed a few weeks since by a piece of shell, while he was sitting at dinner. The discipline is not very severe, and the prisoners have some little room for exercise, and the general treatment is much better than at other places. There are some Washingtonians here, among them Lieut. CAUSTIN, (TOM CAUSTIN,) who is well, and Engineer ELLIS, (son of J. B. ELLIS, Esq., of this city,) who is suffering from scurvy, brought on by imprisonment, but is not seriously ill. Dr. Cragen was released on the 23d with other officers, and exchanged the same day, and immediately set out for home.

Evening Exchange.

$20,000	Am. Gold....s3	197⅛	800	Pittsburgh........	98⅜
150,000	do........	197⅛	400	Rock Island R.....	89⅞
10,000	do.........	197⅜	50	Northwest'n R....	40
10,000	do.........	197⅛	400	N. W. Pref.........	74
100	N. Y. Cen. R......	113⅜	200	do..........	74⅛
100	do........s10	113	300	do..........	74⅜
100	Erie Railway...s3	92⅜	100	do..........	74½
100	do.......b3	92⅜	500	do........b3	74⅜
100	do.......s3	92¼	100	do........	74¼
100	Hudson R. R....b3	115	100	Fort Wayne....s3	94
200	Reading R......s3	120	100	Cum. Coal Co.....	52¼
100	Ill. Cen. R.......	114⅞	500	do.........	52⅝
300	do........s3	115	100	Mar. Min. Co......	33½
100	do........	115			

[Advertisement.]

The GREAT FAIR of the New-England States, held at Springfield, Sept. 6 to 9, awarded the highest premium to "WILLCOX & GIBBS" for the "BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE."

[Advertisement.]

The VERMONT STATE FAIR, held at White River Junction, Sept. 13 to 16, awarded the highest premium to "WILLCOX & GIBBS," New-York, for the "BEST FAMILY SEWING MACHINE."

[Advertisement.]

The PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR, held at Easton, Sept. 27 to 30, awarded the highest premium (silver medal) to "WILLCOX & GIBBS," New-York, for the "BEST SEWING MACHINE."

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Ariel, from New-Orleans—Mrs. President Juarez, Misses Margarita, Felicitas and Soledad Juarez, Maria de Jesus, Jose Maria, Josepha and Benito Juarez, Gen. D. de Goicouria, Gen. Quijano, wife and child, Col. La Barra and wife, Francisco Zarce, wife and 3 children, F. Elivoraga, Poaquin Zarce, E. Benitz, Benito Qaijano, Victor Darrie, F. Ybarra, P. Santicelia and wife, Mr. Hofrur, wife and 2 children, H. J. Feitus, C. Robert, J. Karstendich, Thomas Robinson, C. A. Van Bokkelew, P. Cummings, E. A. Hough, C. E. Shepard, H. Zaberbier, J. J. Albert, A. C. Weed, M. Walton, W. A. Marrison and wife, Maria C. Lopez, M. Ballou, B. Perocham, A. B. Downs, A. H. Allen, S. Boot, Samuel Homes, Capt. J. P. Pomeroy, John Murray.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship George Cromwell, for New-Orleans—Geo. Ellis and friend, G. A. Braselman, C. F. Butler, Mrs. Swift, Mrs. and Miss Zimmerman, Mrs. Adelaide McClellan, J. G. Robinson, C. Hammond and wife, Thos. T. Cornell, Jas. Cornell and wife, Miss H. Wright, Mrs. J. Wright, E. Russell, W. W. Knight, Mrs. Mary Locke, Mrs. E. H. Tooker, Mrs. G. E. Tyler, G. A. Hall and wife, Jas. B. Scott, Samuel Locke, C. Balcher, J. Schnieder, M. Gerslein, Mrs. Jno. De Camp and 2 children, Mrs. S. C. Locke, Miss Eva Locke, Thos. Criswell, Mrs. H. C. Silsby, Mrs. Wakeman and 3 children, Mr. McManus, P. Duclos, Esq., Geo. Wright, Miss E. E. Criswell, L. Castina, Ralph Levre, G. W. Busle, wife and 2 children, Mr. Fitzwilliam and wife, Mrs. Benedict, Miss Ella Benedict, N. L. F. Deyo, W. F. Mason, Mrs. M. C. Demarest and child, M. Vedal, J. C. Downing, Wilhelm Mohter, Mrs. H. Thompson, child and servant, Mrs. Julia Henoy, Mrs. Brenton, D. L. Shearer, Miss Augusta Muller, C. B. Payne, Mrs. T. H. Lamb, Mrs. Decker, Mrs. Bowen, 2 children and servant, A. P. Spiro, Miss Atocha, Mrs C. S. Burnham, Mrs. Ogle, Col. Chrysler and lady, Gen. A. Shaler, A. Wagner, Lieut. O. W. Paine, A. D. C., Dr. C. P. Staats, Louis Childs, Capt. J. W. Dana, Wm. Millar, Lieut. C. B. Slack, L. P. Boussac.

In steamship City of Baltimore, for Liverpool.—Miss Sarah McCoy, John Armer, wife and 3 children, Mr. Burke, J. H. Sears, Jos. Spinoni, wife and 2 children, of San Francisco; H. Greene, Miss Rosa Wolff, A. B. Thorburn, D. W. Allardice, wife, 2 children and nurse, John Whitaker, Martin Eribarnegaray and Juan Aincibaure, A. Siraral, John Sauger, Theodore McRay, Mrs. Tenison, Mrs. Baglen, Andrew Crawford, Mr. Read and lady, Mr. Edward Dobell, J. H. Whittaker, of Boston; C. W. Powell, Dr. Tenison, W. McLelland, Wm. Feldhouse, Edw'd Lorigan, P. S. McNicol, of New-York; M. A. Harte, G. Touner, Wm. J. Malone, of New-York, with others in the steerage.

In steamship Bellona, for London—Thomas Richardson and family, Miss Mary E. Piatt, Armand Wolf, Wm. Cox and family, George Mellorst and lady, Wm. Gavillet, A. C. Lorenson, John Williams and family, Miss Taylor, Miss Crease, Mios S. L. Gtton, Dr. Morris and family, Mrs. John Craig, Mrs. M. C. Burne, Mrs. Elizabeth Cave, Henry T. Robinson, W. R. Farrell, Thomas Wood, Peter Fitzpatrick, Mrs. John Williams, John Dwyer, Thos. H. Fuller, Walter Butterfield, John Hudson, Lawrence Van Eck, Henry Strom and lady, Charles Wills, Charles Berry, Morris Egan, Henry Toy, John Burrell, David Moses, Wm. Walker, Miss C. Chirry, Mrs. Mary Mardenborough and child, Thos. Barriff, C. Greenwood, Robt. Greenwood, J. Bendice, Geo. Blake, Wm. Robertson, Francis Butler, Chas. Hamilton, and others in the steerage.

In steamship Surve Nada, for New-Orleans—W. B. Draper, C. Hyllsted, J. R. Beckinth, George B. Young, J. Waterman, F. Van Benthuysen, Walter H. Peters, C. H. Richardson, Dr. B. Maas, Mr. Trufant, E. W. Huntington, wife and child, M. J. Southern, Dr. and Mrs. Bergnot, Mrs. J. Watermare and child, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Carter, two Misses Waterman, two Misses Carter, Peter Deshong, Mrs. Rendall and child, Mrs. Sawyer, Miss Sawyer, Mrs. F. W. Perkins, Mrs. R. Beckwith, Miss Beckwith, Mrs. D. Wallace, Mrs. Davenport, Edward Page, Jr., and wife, Mrs. Man, M. Worship, Miss Sarah Worship, Edmund Lane and wife, Mrs. Hawkins, Miss Hawkins, J. W. Homan, wife and child, Allen B. Althrop, J. L. Florence, William A. Dorchester, John Hawley, M. H. Wilson, Daniel Gorner, Dr. Barnes, I. Faxon, W. F. Scott, J. F. Thayer, L. W. Baquie, A. Lesseps and Son, S. M. Westmore, Grorge Southeran, Rev. John Hayden, L. W. Stewart, Rev. C. Moynihan, Rev. J. Duncan, S. H. Kennedy, S. H. Torrey and 1 son, Rev. Wm. Kelly, Amos Defroe, E. F. Dewing, A. Kauffman and son, E. Dowyer, R. Schuwartz, C. Seiler, A. J. Gormila and wife, W. Bogel, J. Hunt, Mr. Masson, Miss Gormila, A. Couterie and wife, Alfred Dolbande, E. J. Gottschalk, F. Fay and wife, J. P. Chanfreau, Mr. Frellson, James D. Alley, Emile Revill, John Mahony, Mrs. Cawkins, Mrs. Adaline Penniman, Mr. C. A. Burt and wife, Miss Selena Frellson, Mrs. Dr. Willes, Mrs. W. F. Scott, Miss Kellett, Mrs. Barns and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Lafitte, P. G. Macker, Joseph Pablo, Charles Mrytrel, Philip Revell, Frederick Revell, Mrs. C. Piagro, G. W. Francis, J. B. Latorey, Mrs. Sarah Johnson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 6 04 | Sun sets..... 5 31 | Moon sets..12 00
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 1 25 | Gov. Island.. 2 14 | Hell Gate.. 3 36

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Oct. 8.

Cleared.

Steamships Virginia, (Br.,) Lewis, Liverpool, Williams & Guinn; City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Wiseburn, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Surva Nada, Jayne, New-Orleans, J. A. Raygor; Geo. Cromwell, Vail, New-Orleans, ——.

Steamers Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Josephine Thompson, Moore, Baltimore, ——; Chesapeake, Willets, Portland, ——.

Ship David Crockett, Burgess, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Barks Contest, (Br.,) Scott, Melbourne, Mailler, Lord & Duncan; Maryland, Steffeno, Celte, Hennings & Gosling; Condor, (Chil.,) McGrath, Valparaiso, Fabber & Chauncey.

Brigs Annie Gildert, (Br., Cochrane, Windsor, A. Gunther & Co.; Annandale, Lamb, Elizabethport, Metcalf & Duncan; Eastern Star, Ward, Barbadoes, Bishop & Bros.; E. Bigdon, (Br.,) Holmes, Belize, F. Alexander & Son.

Schrs. Henry Gibbs, Snow, New-Bedford, Teymon & Wood; Wm. Baylis, Provost, Stamford, ——; Lane, (Br.,) Strum, St. John, P. R., D. R. De Wolff; Austria, (new,) McCready, Baltimore, Mott Bedell; Gilbert Bent, (Br.,) Howard, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolff; Rebecca Knight, Bartlett, Fortress Monroe, B. F. Small & Co.; Geo. Darley, Rogers, Washington, Murray & Nephew; Bellona, (Br.,) Farmer, London, Howland & Aspinwall; Fred. Sherer, Sherer, Glace Bay, F. E. Bradshaw; Maria, Dawes, Key West, ——; Massachusetts, Kerriston, Augusta, Me., G. H. Hatch; Mountain Home, Crowell, Elizabethport, T. Biehan & Co.

Sloops Chas. Pryor, Simonson, Fortress Monroe, F. J. Campbell; Exit, Simonson, York River, F. J. Campbell; James Thompson, Van Buskirk, York River, F. J. Campbell; Spy, Cadmus, York River, F. J. Campbell; Whitehall, Smith, York River, F. J. Campbell; J. D. Van Name, Daniels, Fortress Monroe, F. J. Campbell.

Arrived.

Steamship Ariel, Russell, New-Orleans Oct. 2, at 9 A. M., with mdse. to D. P. Allen. Passed steamer Chas. C. Leary 21 miles below, at 10:30 A. M.

U. S. steam transport, Tillie, Bourne, Fortress Monroe 20 hours, to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Hospital steamship Atlantic, Gray, Fortress Monroe 26 hours, with 500 sick and wounded soldiers to the Medical Director.

Ship Henry Brigham, (of San Francisco,) Potter, Arica, Peru, July 12, with nitrate of soda to Fabbri & Chauncey. Crossed the equator Sept. 8, in lon. 40. Aug. 18, lat. 58 22, lon. 80 25, spoke ship Wm. Harbeck, hence for Acapulco. Sept. 3, between Capes Branko and St. Roque, saw sperm whales three times; the moon three days old; whales heading S. 5th inst., lat. 38 40, lon. 74 05, spoke brig C. G. Castilie, from Barbadoes, for New-York.

Bark Isaac B. Davis, Hand, City Point 3 ds., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Bark Hannibal, Spales, Key West 12 ds., in ballast to McAndrews & Co.

Bark Fabon, (of Valparaiso,) Jones, Valparaiso July 8, via Hampton Roads 3 ds., with hides to master.

Brig E. Miller, Crowley, Nassau, N. P., 9 ds., with cotton, &c., to Moutell & Barlow.

Brig Anosetta, (Br.,) Ingham, Manzanilla 17 ds., sugar, &c., to McCall & Frith.

Brig Matilda, West, Carthagena 18 ds., with fustic, &c., to M. J. De Romange.

Brig Excelsior, (Br.,) ——, Bridgeport, C. B., 13 ds., with coal to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig Aristos, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Crowell, Cow Bay, C. B., 9 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Tubal Cain, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Loring, Cow Bay, C. B., 15 ds., with coal to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Persia, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Larsen, Bonaire 14 ds., with salt to H. J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Schr. Ann E. Glover, Harmon, Beaufort, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Murray & Nephew.

Schr. G. R. C., (Br.,) Baker, Windsor, N. S., 15 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf.

Schr. Convoy, Merrill, Bridgeport, C. B., 10 ds., with coal to W. S. Brown & Co.

Schr. Eliza Jane F., Howard, Jacksonville 6 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Delmar, Long, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. P. Armstrong, Bristol, Virginia, with wood.

Schr. Velma, Stamwood, Lingan 7 ds., with coal C. B. Swain.

Schr. Hattie Coombs, Chinkmaler, Lingan 9 ds., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Schr. Wm. D. Gargill, Baker, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Saltilla, Kelly, Fortress Monroe 4 ds., with potatoes to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. H. W. Johnson, Darrell, Chincoteague 24 hrs., with wood.

Schr. E. R. Bennett, Irwin, Port Royal 7 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. J. W. Lindsey, Boyce, Beaufort, N. C., 7 ds., with timber to Cornelius Winant.

Schr. Maria, Crowell, Demarara 20 ds., with hides, &c., to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Mary Langdon, Cobb, Rondout, for Portland.

Schr. Black Diamond, Young, Philadelphia, for New-Bedford.

Schr. Mary, Sawyer, Lingan 6 ds., with coal to Sampson & Clapp.

Schr. Ellicott, Duncan, Lingan 8 ds., with coal to master.

Below.

Ship Granite State, from Boston; was anchored on the Bar last night.
Ship Caravan, Lawler, Liverpool Aug. 24.
Ship Perseverence, Robertson, Liverpool Aug. 25.
Bark E. Wright, Jr.
Brig C. G. Castilia, (of Philadelphia,) from Barbadoes.
WIND—Sunset, W., and fresh.

Sailed.

Steamships Bremen, City of Baltimore, City of Limerick, Virginia, Bellona, Geo. Cromwell, Surva Nada.
Steamer Brittania.
Oct. 7—Steamers Gen. Sherman, Beaufort, Saxon, Eliza Hancox.
Ship Villafranca.
Bark Brothers.
Brigs Scio, Blue Nose, Henry, Excelsior, Mary Cobb, Velocity, N. M. Terry.
Schrs. Julia, Lewis A. Edwards, Transit, Francis Satterly, J. W. Hine, Herschell, Harriet Thomas, Col. Lester, Vicksburg, John Rose, U. & T. Cramer, S. C. Evans, Jos. Fish, Wm. Monson, Jr., Ridgewood, Lilly, D. B. Warner, L. P. Hallock, Caroline, Hall, Fleetwood, R. P. King, Levinia Hopkins, Napoleon, Sarah Louisa, S. P. Hawes, D. S. Miller, Wm. B. Jenkins, Pearl, Mary A. Lamartine, Adeline Town, H. B. Bascom, Laura Gertrude, L. Bayles, Iram Smith, Magellan, L. S. Davis, H. A. Wicks, Abbott Lawrence, Ida A. Jayne, J. Nickerson, Helen Mar, Wm. Crockford, Glenwood, Josephine, B. Small.

Miscellaneous.

The steamtug Hercules, while towing the ship Granite State over the outer bar, fouled her screw with the hawser, and came in contact with the ship, knocking down her smoke stack. She was towed to the City by the steamtug Townley.

The steamship Champion, that returned on the 7th, having burst one of her steam pipes, will sail again this (Sunday) morning at 8 o'clock.

The barkantine Hannibal, from Key West, is reported ashore on the Middle Ground.

Domestic Ports.

BOSTON, Oct. 8—Arr. U. S. steamers Florida, Halifax; Northerner, New-York; bark Cochrane, (whaler,) from the Atlantic Ocean.

Below—Steamer Northern Light, from New-York.

Sld., 7th, double-turreted monitor Monadnock and U. S. steamers Rhode Island and Massasoit, for Fortress Monroe.

PORTLAND, Oct. 7—Arr. schrs. Francis Barriet, Thorn; Cornwallis; Fidelia, Lavey, River Herbert; Albion, Hunt, Maitland, N. S.

Cld., brigs W. H. Parks, Fredericks, Cardenas; Douglas, (Br.,) Bishop, Hillsboro, N. S.; schrs. Morning Star, Muller, Windsor, N. S.; Phenix, Henley, Wilmington, Del.

Sld., ship Favorite, (Br.,) Lubec.

Foreign Ports.

Bonaire, Sept. 25—In port, bark Acadia, of and for Boston in 4 or 5 ds.; brig Harriet, for New-York 25th.

WILLCOX & GIBBS Sewing Machine.

IT IS ENTIRELY NOISELESS.
A patented device prevents it being turned backward.
THE NEEDLE CANNOT BE SET WRONG.
It received the Gold Medal of the American Institute in 1863.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES:
NEW-YORK—No. 508 Broadway.
BOSTON—No. 282 Washington-st.
PHILADELPHIA—No. 715 Chestnut-st.
CHICAGO—No. 133 Lake-st.
CINCINNATI—No. 70 West 4th-st.
LONDON—No. 135 Regent-st.
HAMBURG—No. 44 Hermann-st.
PARIS—No. 82 Boulevard de Sebastopol.
ST. PETERSBURGH—No. 15 Gorochovay.
VIENNA—No. 9 Wildpretmarket.
BRUSSELS—No. 12 Rue Croisade.
SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA—No. 292 Pitt-st.

HOW TO LIVE CHEAP.—IN ORDER TO EFfect a great saving in your household expenses, buy your Teas, Coffees, Flour, Wines, Fish and Provisions from THOMAS R. AGNEW, wholesale department, No. 262 Greenwich-st., and retail corner of Murray and Greenwich sts. One price cash house.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES!
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.,)
LINENS, TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS
AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS IN EVERY VARIETY.
Also, at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES!!
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner of Grand-st.,)
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY,
Undergarments, Gloves, Scarfs, Ties, &c., &c.,
at a still further reduction, owing to competition and the great fall in gold.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

OPENING OF FALL CLOAKS,
ON MONDAY, OCT. 10, at
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
At Retail, Monday, Oct. 10, a full assortment of latest Paris styles
FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS.
Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
FURNISHING GOODS, UNDER-CLOTHING, ROBES DE CHAMBRI, BREAKFAST ROBES, &c., &c., ready made and made to order,
AT MODERATE PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
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FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES!
AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS,
Of every description, at a further large reduction, owing to competition and the great fall in gold.
Also at stores Nos. 255 and 261 GRAND-STREET,
And Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-STREET.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PRICES!
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner Grand-st.)
RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS.
Also low-priced dress silks at a further reduction, owing to competition and the fall in gold.
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